# THE SPORTING MAGAZINE,

OR,

## MONTHLY CALENDAR

OF THE

TRANSACTIONS of the TURF, the CHACE,

And every other DIVERSION interesting to the MAN of PLEASURE ENTERPRIZE and SPIRIT,

For JULY, 1798.

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Embellished with an Engraving of the Skeleton of the HEAD of a PIKE, and an Etching of a PUG DOG.


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And sold by J. WHEBLE, No. 18, Warwick Square, Warwick Lane, near St. Paul's; at John Hilton's Newmarket; and by every Bookseller and Stationer in Great Britain and Ireland.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In anſwer to G. S. we ſay generally, that the favour of original drawings, on Sporting Subjects, will always be acceptable.

We truſt the Engraving of the Head of the Pike, will meet the approbation of the Gentleman who ſent us the original drawing, and that it will likewiſe give ſatisfaction to all our readers.

M. M. X. ſhall have due attention paid to the contents of his letter.

# THE
# Sporting Magazine,
## For JULY 1798.

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*To the* EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

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GENTLEMEN,

WELL knowing your intereſting Miſcellany, to be the receptacle of every thing the leaſt analagous to ſporting, I make no doubt of your inſerting a ſingular incident that I lately experienced.

Riding ſome time ſince through an unfrequented part of Wales, to go to ſee a friend, a fine river, which ran near the direction I was taking, arreſted my attention by the extraordinary ſize of the trouts with which it abounded; being particularly fond of the diverſion of angling, I felt ſenſations known only to the keen ſportſman at the ſight of ſo many fine fiſh, and my inability to come at them. However, being pretty fruitful in expedients, I ſet my imagination to work, in order to deviſe ſomething that could be ſubſtituted for rod, hook, and line, and after a little heſitation, hit upon the following contrivance: my horſe never having undergone the operation of docking, his tail was of a length that furniſhed ſome long hairs, which, with all the ingenuity I was maſter of, I twiſted into links, and joining them together, made me a line, a pin neatly bent ſerved as a hook, which I baited with a ſpecies of fly found on the buſhes near the water, and faſtening the line to the laſh of my horſe-whip, threw into the ſtream, when, after two hours excellent ſport, I mounted my beaſt and rode off with eight brace and half of choice trout, as ever graced a table, and which afforded a moſt delicious repaſt to the family of my friend, who highly complimented my ingenuity in catching them. Your's, &c.

SHOT.

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IDENTITY OF A HORSE.

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KING'S BENCH, JULY 3.

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BOLT *v.* SANDYS.

THIS cauſe reſpected the identity of a horſe, and was productive of an uncommon degree of intereſt ariſing from the contradictory nature of evidence on the one ſide and on the other. The defendant had ſold a horſe to Bolt, which had afterwards been claimed by a Mr. Ramſden; and, in conſequence of his making an affidavit of the horſe being his property, it was given up to him. The action was brought to recover the amount of the price paid by the plaintiff to the defendant.

Mr. Ramſden, of Limehouſe, was called on the part of the plaintiff, and he ſtated he had bought the horſe in queſtion of a Mr. Mortlock. The horſe was a grey ſtallion, and at the time he purchaſed him, lame in one of his legs, but as he paid a very low price, he thought it not a bad ſpeculation, as he was young, that he might get upright, and turn out a good horſe; in this, however, he was deceived. He was a very fine

Z 2 horſe

horſe to look at—had a noble and handſome forehead—he had many peculiarities which diſtinguiſhed him—one of his legs had a black ſpot on it; his manner when any perſon came into the field where he was, was remarkable: he uſually took two or three turns round the field, then ſtopped ſhort, and looked ſtedfaſtly at the perſon who approached him. He had a large ſcar in his ſide, the conſequence of a bite of another of Mr. Ramſden's ſtallions; it was particularly obſervable, from the hair never having grown on the place. This horſe, which Mr. Ramſden had purchaſed in 1795, he kept till 1797, when he was ſtolen. He had ſo mean an opinion of him, that he did not think it worth while to advertiſe him, and had given over all thoughts of ſeeing him again; but happening to caſt his eye into a field adjoining his own, he ſaw a horſe, in which he recognized his old acquaintance. The horſe was thruſting his neck over the fence, ſeemingly wiſhing to get into a place where he had ſpent his former days. It was remarkable that the ſpot to which the horſe's wiſhes ſeemed to lead him, was bad and worn out paſturage, while that he wanted to quit, was up to his eyes in graſs. Mr. Ramſden went over to the horſe, and examining him minutely, was convinced he was his property, and accordingly made an affidavit to that effect before the Lord Mayor, and the horſe was reſtored to him. He afterwards rode him to the ſame places he had been accuſtomed to take him before he was ſtolen; and it was a convincing proof of his being the ſame horſe, that he ſtopped wherever he had been uſed to ſtop in his former excurſions. Mr. Ramſden ſaid, there was not a gate where he uſed to buy turnips but the horſe knew. He farther ſtated, he had been in the habit of often lending him to a Mr. Purcell; and in order to diſcover whether the horſe would remember Mr. Purcell's ſtables, his halter was taken off at ſeveral hundred yards diſtant from them, but he immediately found his way to them as he had been wont to do.

It would be tedious to mention the variety of circumſtances from which Mr. Ramſden felt himſelf juſtified in aſſerting confidently, upon oath, that the horſe belonged to him, and to no other man.

On the part of the defendant it was poſitively ſworn by Mr. Bean, a ſtable-keeper, that he bought the horſe at Woburn fair, and his teſtimony was corroborated by that of his brother. He afterwards ſold him to a Mr. Ricards, who ſold him to Mr. Mountford, who ſold him to Mr. Aldridge, who ſold him to the defendant. All theſe perſons depoſed in direct terms, that the horſe in queſtion was the horſe originally bought at Woburn fair.

Mr. Erſkine, counſel for the plaintiff, made a very impreſſive addreſs to the Jury, in which his object was to infer, that the defendant's witneſſes were miſtaken as to the identity of the horſe.

Lord Kenyon obſerved, the evidence was ſo contradictory, that he was unable to form any deciſive opinion which was conſonant to truth; but upon a full review of it, and particularly that part which reſpected the conduct of the defendant, who had given an evaſive anſwer to the firſt application to him upon the ſubject, he was inclined to think the ſcale preponderated in favour of the plaintiff.

The Jury went out to view the horſe, and upon inſpection of the ſcar, occaſioned by the bite in his ſide, it was ſo palpable he was the animal deſcribed by Ramſden, that they inſtantly returned into Court with a verdict for the plaintiff.

## SWINDLING MONEY LENDER.

### OLD BAILEY.

FREDERICK Molyneux was indicted for obtaining from John and William Pilling, the sum of Eighty Pounds under false pretences. The circumstances of this case, as stated by Mr. Gurney, counsel for the prosecution, were as follow:—Messrs. Pilling, were persons engaged in trade, and lived at Howden, in Yorkshire. In July, 1797, they observed an advertisement in a York paper, respecting money to be lent, on remarkably liberal and advantageous terms, from One Hundred Pounds to Two Thousand Pounds, on approved security; application to be made, by letter, to G. H. Morris, 81, Baker-street, Portman-square Being in want of cash, they applied, by letter, to Mr. G. H. Morris, requiring a loan of Two Thousand Pounds, and offering a mortgage on some premises, which were in fact an ample security for a much greater sum. They received an answer from Mr. Morris, setting forth, he had no doubt of the goodness of the proposed security, but begged to recommend another mode as more beneficial to the borrowers, and much more acceptable to himself, namely, to insure their lives!—In consequence a correspondence took place, and several letters were interchanged. The prisoner requested they would remit the sum of Eighty Pounds to pay for the policy of insurance. In the course of the correspondence, he represented himself to be confined with the gout, at his villa near Richmond, that he had heard of the nice flavour of the Yorkshire hams, and begged Messrs. Pilling would forward a couple to Baker-street, for the purpose of trial. In short, the prosecutors became the dupes of his representations; they remitted the Eighty Pounds to pay for the policy, and sent up th hams. After doing this, they naturally expected to be put in possession of the Two Thousand Pounds; but, the next letter from Mr. G. H. Morris was very different from all the preceding ones; it was expressive of his great regret that he could not then forward the money, as his clerk in town had run away, and robbed him of cash and notes to a very great amount. This intelligence awakened the suspicions of the prosecutors, and Mr. William Pilling came up to town. Upon going to No. 81, Baker-street, he found the house unoccupied, and a bill upon the windows for letting it. Upon farther enquiry, he learned, that a person of the name of Frederick Molyneaux (the prisoner), who lodged at a public house, was in the habits of receiving letters there, directed to G. H. Morris.—The assistance of a Bow-street officer was called in; the prisoner was apprehended at his lodgings; the letters of Messrs. Pilling were found in his possession, and also the greatest part of the hams he had mentioned.

Mr. W. Pilling was then called, and confirmed the statement of the counsel as above. He described the correspondence between the prisoner and him to have commenced about the middle of July, and continued till the middle of October. He added, that, when the pri[illegible]er was apprehended, he said he only acted for another person; about a dozen of letters passed between them.

Carpmeal, the officer, stated, that early in November last he went with Mr. Pilling to apprehend the prisoner; he took him into custody at the Compasses public-house, in Mount-street, where he lodged; they searched his apartment, and in a drawer several letters

ters were found which Mr. Pilling faid were written by him; they alfo found one ham entire, and part of another. The prifoner faid he was only an agent in the bufinefs. He was taken to Bow-ftreet, but the witnefs faid, he did not believe that any regular examination was figned by the prifoner there. He was afterwards taken to Guildhall, and committed from thence. The letters were produced, and perufed by the court; on which Mr. Recorder declared his opinion, that the indictment could not be fubftantiated againft the prifoner by the evidence adduced, as the profecutors could neither prove that the prifoner was the perfon who had fent the letters, nor that he had written them. The prifoner was accordingly pronounced—

Not Guilty.

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## CRICKET MATCH IN KENT.

MONDAY, July 23, a Match of Cricket was played at Bridge-hill, between the Gentlemen of Bridge-hill Club, againft Eleven Gentlemen of Weft Kent, which was decided in favour of the latter. Particulars as under:

### WEST KENT.

FIRST INNINGS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Burch | 3 | b. Pilcher. |
| Pain | 0 | b. Greenftreet. |
| Wells | 7 | b. Greenftreet. |
| Smith | 2 | c. Greenftreet. |
| Hooker | 0 | leg before wick. |
| Longhurft | 11 | b. Greenftreet. |
| Browning | 0 | b. Greenftreet. |
| Merritt | 0 | b. Greenftreet. |
| Hulkes | 3 | c. Pilcher. |
| Whiffin | 3 | b. Pilcher. |
| Freeland | 0 | not out. |
| Byes | 1 | |
| | 30 | |

SECOND INNINGS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Burch | 0 | b. Pilcher. |
| Pain | 0 | c. Pilcher. |
| Wells | 0 | b. Pilcher. |
| Smith | 33 | c. Crofoer. |
| Hooker | 4 | b. Pilcher. |
| Longhurft | 37 | b. Greenftreet. |
| Browning | 2 | run out. |
| Merrit | 2 | b. Greenftreet. |
| Hulkes | 5 | b. Pilcher. |
| Whiffin | 0 | b. G. King. |
| Freeland | 0 | not out. |
| Byes | 2 | |
| | 85 | |

### BRIDGE CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pilcher | 0 | b. Longhurft. |
| G. King | 3 | b. Longhurft. |
| Crofoer | 0 | b. Longhurft. |
| Greenftreet | 2 | run out. |
| J. Ring | 9 | b. Longhurft. |
| Cooper | 0 | b. Longhurft. |
| Woollet | 2 | b. Longhurft. |
| Shoveler | 6 | b. Longhurft. |
| White | 2 | b. Pain. |
| Collard | 8 | not out. |
| Hardiman | 1 | b. Longhurft. |
| Byes | 0 | |
| | 33 | |

SECOND INNINGS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pilcher | 1 | c. Hulkes. |
| G. King | 12 | c. Hulkes. |
| Crofoer | 1 | b. Longhurft. |
| Greenftreet | 6 | c. Hulkes. |
| J. Ring | 11 | leg before wicket |
| Cooper | 0 | b. Longhurft. |
| Woollet | 4 | b. Longhurft. |
| Shoveler | 0 | not out. |
| White | 0 | b. Pain. |
| Collard | 9 | run out. |
| Hardiman | 2 | b. Longhurft. |
| Byes | 1 | |
| | 47 | |

ANECDOTE.

AN Archdeacon of the church of Seville *killed a shoemaker of that city*, whose son brought him to justice; and the Judge of the church condemned him not to say mass for a year! A few days after, the King, Don Pedro, went to Seville, and the son of the deceased came and told the affair to his Majesty. *The King said to him*, "*Art thou a man to kill the murderer?*" *The son said*, "*Surely, Sir.*"—"*You have said enough*," *said the King*—(that was on the eve Corpus Christi). *On the following day, as the Archdeacon walked in the procession* near to the King, *the shoemaker's son slew him with two blows.* He was seized and brought before the King, who asked him why he had slain the Archdeacon? "Because, Sir, he slew my father, and justice was denied me." The Judge of the church, who was present, said, that all justice had been done. "In what way?" said the King. The Judge answered, that the Archdeacon had been condemned not to say mass for a whole year. "Indeed!" said his Majesty. "Now this man is a soldier, and I condemn him not to make shoes for a whole year*."

* Meaning that the Archdeacon who never said mass for a whole year, had received just as severe a sentence as the soldier from the King.

INSTINCT OF ANIMALS.

THE following well attested fact, relative to the faculty called instinct of animals, is recorded in the third number of the American "*Medical Repository.*"—A wren had built her nest in a box, so situated, that a family had an opportunity to observe the mother-bird instruct the young ones in the art of singing, peculiar to their species. She fixed herself on one side of the box, directly before her young, and began by singing over her whole song, very distinctly. One of the young then attempted to imitate her. After proceeding through a few notes, his voice broke, and he lost the tune. The mother immediately recommenced where he had failed, and went very distinctly through with the remainder.—The young bird made a second attempt, commencing where he had ceased before, and continued the song as long as he was able, and when he lost the note again, the mother began anew, where he stopped, and completed it. Then he resumed the tune and finished it. This done, the mother sang over the whole series of notes a second time, with great precision; and a second of the young attempted to follow her. With him, she pursued the same course as with the first; and so with the third and fourth. It sometimes happened, that the young would lose the tune, three, four, or more times, in the same attempt, in which case, the mother uniformly began where they ceased, and sang the remaining notes; and when each had compleated his trial, she repeated the whole strain. Sometimes two of the young commenced together. The mother observed the same conduct towards them as when one sang alone. This latter was repeated, day after day, and several times in a day.

VAUXHALL SAILING MATCH.

WEDNESDAY, July 18, the Silver Cup and Cover, given by the Proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens, were sailed for by gentlemens' pleasure boats.

The Caroline, Active, Nymph, and Providence, cast off from four piers of Blackfriars-bridge, about five. The Caroline shot a head in the second trip, the Nymph following

lowing at a few boats length distance. There was a very ſmart breeze, ſo that the Caroline and Nymph had frequently the after part of their mainſails a foot under water. The Active took in a reef. The Providence fell very much aſtern in Lambeth Reach. The Caroline continued to lead, and was four hundred yards a head of the Nymph when ſhe went round the boat near Putney; but in drifting down before the wind, the great ſpread of canvas carried by the Nymph helped her much. She gained two minutes and an half upon the Caroline between Chelſea and Vauxhall, and finally paſſed the prize boat, about a boat's length before the Caroline.—This match was the fineſt ever witneſſed on a ſimilar occaſion, and more nautical dexterity was perhaps never diſplayed.

The Nymph, which received the prize, is about ſix tons, the Caroline about four.

In the evening the gardens were crowded with genteel company.

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## THE PUG DOG.

*An Etching, by Mr. Howitt.*

THE Pug Dog is ſo well known, that we ſhall not attempt any deſcription of him, further than to obſerve, that this kind of dog are chiefly bred in Germany.

The writer of this lately witneſſed an aſſemblage of dogs, conſiſting of not leſs than twenty. They were out *airing*, and attended by a ſervant in the Royal livery, with two females. The dogs were of various breeds and ſorts, *and amongſt them not leſs than half a dozen Pugs.*

It was in the neighbourhood of Oatlands.—They all belonged to her Royal Highneſs the Dutcheſs of York; and ſuch a motley collection was ſcarce ever ſeen.

It ſhould appear, that the Dutcheſs is very partial to the canine race; but whether ſo or not, one thing is certain, her Royal Highneſs is in herſelf an ornament to her own race.

Pugs are, doubtleſs, favourites with her, and which, in fact, ſuggeſted the occaſion of our giving the preſent Etching of a "PUG DOG."

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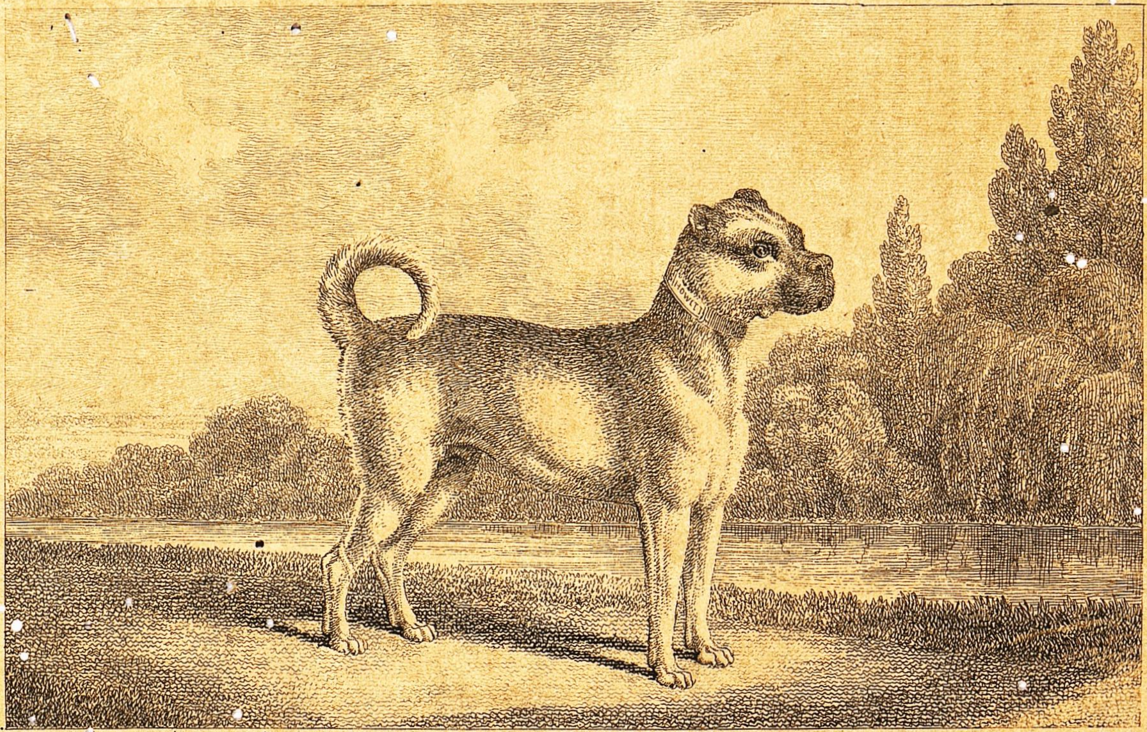
## ROYAL STUD.

ON the King's arrival at Buckingham Houſe, Thurſday July 19, he went to the Riding-houſe, at Pimlico, attended by the Earl of Cheſterfield and General Garth, to view the horſes brought from the ſtud at Hanover, and the whole ſet of cream-coloured and black, which were taken from the Mews, led by grooms, for his Majeſty's inſpection. The fineſt horſe of the three creams brought over, the King ordered to be named *Beauty*. Three of the old ones, of the ſame colour, were deſtined to be caſt, as unfit for ſervice; one of which has drawn the King fifteen years to the Theatres and places of amuſement.

The four ſaddle horſes are of different colours; one is milk white, which the King intends for a *charger*; one a cheſnut, and the two others greys: the three black coach horſes are reckoned the fineſt animals, but having been upwards of twenty days at ſea, they are all very poor; the old ones, which are deemed unfit for ſervice, are ordered to be *ſhot*, and not as heretofore, *ſold*.

THE



Howitt ...

PUG DOG.

Publish'd Aug. 1. 1798, by J. Wheble, Warwick Court.

THE ART OF ANGLING.

(*Continued from page* 128.)

THE ROACH.

THE roach is as foolish as the carp is crafty; he is by no means a delicate fish; the river ones are much better than those bred in ponds. They spawn in May, and will bite all day long, if the weather is not in either of the extremes, on the top of the water. Their haunts are chiefly in sandy, or gravelly deep waters, delighting to be in the shade. In April their baits are cads and worms. In summer, white snails or flies. In autumn, a paste made of fine white bread, moulded in your hands with water, and a little cotton added to it, to keep it from washing off the hook. In winter, gentles are the best bait for him; you should fish with a line made of single hairs, a quill float, and the lead about a foot from the hook; and when you angle for roach, always cast in a ground bait, made of bran, clay and bread, incorporated together; and when you angle with tender baits, always strike at the least nibble that is apparent. Sprouted malt, the young brood of wasps, bees dipped in blood, and the dried blood of sheep, are nostrums in this kind of angling.

The largest roach in this kingdom are taken in the Thames, where many have been caught of two pounds and an half weight; but roach of any size are hard to be taken without a boat.

The people who live in the fishing-towns along the banks of the Thames, have a method of dressing large roach and dace, which, it is said, renders them a very pleasant and savoury food; it is as follows: without scaling the fish, lay him on a gridiron, over a slow fire, and strew a little flour on him, when he begins to grow brown, make a slit not more than skin deep, in his back, from head to tail, and lay him on again; when he is broiled enough, the skin scales, and all will peel off, and leave the flesh, which will be by that time very firm, and perfectly clean; open the belly, take out the inside, and use anchovy and butter for sauce.

THE DACE, OR DARE.

This fish, and the roach, are much of the same kind, therefore the directions given for one, will serve for the other. They spawn about the middle of March, and will take any fly, especially the stone-cadew fly, May fly, the latter end of April, and most part of May; and the ant-fly in June, July, and August. When you angle for the dace with the ant fly, under water, let it be about two hand's breadth from the ground. They never refuse a fly in a warm day, on the top of the water. The best bait for them in the winter is, the earth bob; it is the spawn of the beetle, and is to be found by following the plough in sandyish grounds; put them into a vessel with some of the earth from whence they are taken, and use them all the winter as an excellent bait, as I have before mentioned in the description of baits. As for your line, &c. the directions given for the roach, will serve in all respects for the dace or dare.

Dace may be also taken with flesh flies, upon the surface of the water; into whose backs, between the wings, you must put your hook, which should be very small: they bite in the morning and evening; you must then provide a cane rod, which is the lightest of any, and let it be seventeen feet at least in length, and your line, which should from the middle downwards, consist of single hairs, be a little longer than your rod; then provide a suf-

ficient quantity of ſmall houſe flies, which keep in a phial ſtopped with a cork. With theſe repair, eſpecially about ſeven or eight o'clock in a ſummer's evening, to a mill ſtream, and having fixed three or four hooks with ſingle hair links, not above four inches long to your line, bait them with the flies, and angle upon the ſurface of the water on the ſmootheſt part, at the end of the ſtream: the dace will riſe freely, eſpecially if the ſun does not ſhine on that part of the water where you caſt the flies, and you may take two or three at a time. This ſport will continue as long as day-light will permit you to ſee the flies. In the ſame manner dace will alſo riſe at the ant fly upon the ſurface of the water, if uſed in a morning at the foot of a current or mill ſtream, or on the ſcour before the ſun comes on the water. If the water is high, ſo as to be almoſt equal with it's banks, take your fly rod, and faſten to your line an artificial fly, called the caterpillar fly, or a ſmall red-palmer; then take a large yellow gentle, (the yellower the better) run the hook through the ſkin of it, and draw it up to the tail of the fly; this being done, whip with it on the ſurface of the water, and if you are diligent and expert, you will have good diverſion. If you angle where two mill ſtreams are going at the ſame time, let it be in the eddy between the two ſtreams: firſt make uſe of your plummet; if the water is deep, angle within a foot of the bottom, and perhaps you will find but poor ſport; but if it proves to be ſhallow, that is, about the depth of two feet, or not exceeding three, your ſport may be better: bait your hook with three large gentles, uſe a cork float, be very attentive, and ſtrike at the very firſt bite; if there are any large dace in the mill-pool, they will reſort to the eddy between the two ſtreams.

N. B. Whenever you fiſh for roach or dace at ground, without you uſe a ground bait, the attempt is almoſt uſeleſs.

### THE GUDGEON.

The gudgeon is a fiſh that affords the young angler an amazing deal of diverſion, being one that bites very free, and when ſtruck is never loſt, becauſe he is a leather-mouthed fiſh. They ſpawn three or four times in the ſummer, and their feeding is like the barbels, in the ſtreams, and on gravel, ſlighting all manner of flies. Their baits are chiefly waſps, gentles, and cads, but the ſmall red worm is beſt. When you angle for them, be provided with a gudgeon-rake, with which rake the ground every ten minutes, which gathers them together. A ſingle haired line is beſt, with a quill or cork float, according to the rapidity of the ſtream; your hook and your bait on the ground. You may angle for him with a running line by hand, without a float.

### THE POPE, OR RUFF.

This fiſh, with a double name, is ſmall, and rarely grows bigger than a gudgeon; in ſhape, very like the pearch, but is better food, being in the taſte as pleaſant as any fiſh whatever. His haunts are in the deepeſt running parts of a gravelly river, the exact bottom whereof, having found by plumbing, bait your hooks with ſmall red worms, or brandlings, for you may angle with two or three, and have excellent ſport. He bites very greedily, and as they ſwim in ſhoals, you may catch twenty or thirty at one ſtanding, in a cool gloomy day. Always bait the ground with earth, and uſe the ſame tackle as for the gudgeon. The river Yare in Nor-

folk

folk is almoſt peculiar for plenty of Ruffs.

THE BLEAK, OR BLEY.

The bleak, on account of its eagerneſs to catch flies, is called by ſome, the river ſwallow, and by others, the freſh water ſprat, becauſe of its reſemblance to the ſea ſprat. He bites very eagerly at all ſorts of worms, flies, paſtes, and ſheep's blood. You may fiſh for him with ſix or ſeven ſmall hooks at a time. He is an excellent fiſh, to initiate a young angler in fly fiſhing, by his whipping for them in a hot ſummer's evening, with a ſmall artificial black gnat. Your tackle muſt be fine, and neatly formed. He is a capital bait for the pike.

THE MINNOW, OR PINK.

The minnow, though one of the ſmalleſt fiſhes, is as excellent a one to eat as any of the moſt famed. They are generally found in March and April, and remain till the cold weather compels them to retire to their winter quarters. He is of a greeniſh, or wavy ſky colour, his belly very white, his back blackiſh, and is a moſt excellent bait for any of the fiſh of prey; namely, the pike, trout, pearch, &c. His baits are ſmall red worms, waſps, cads, &c. If you can can catch enough of them, they make an excellent tanſy, their heads and tails being cut off; and fried in eggs, with a ſauce made of butter, ſugar, and verjuice.

THE LOACH, OR LOCHE.

This fiſh is very ſmall, but eats very well, and is nouriſhing food for ſick perſons. He is found in clear ſwift brooks and rivulets, and his food is gravel. He is bearded like the barbel, and freckled with black and white ſpots. You may take him with a ſmall red worm at ground; he delights to be near the gravel, therefore is hardly ever ſeen on the top of the water.

THE BULL-HEAD, OR MILLER'S THUMB.

This fiſh, on account of its uglineſs, is in ſome places called the freſh-water devil; he has a broad head, and a large mouth, no teeth, but his lips are like a file, with which he nibbles at the bait. They ſpawn in April, and are full of ſpawn moſt of the ſummer. Their haunts in ſummer, are chiefly in holes, or amongſt ſtones in clear water; but in winter, they lie in the mud like the eel. The worſt of anglers may take this fiſh, for if you look about the water in a hot day, you may ſee him ſunning himſelf on a flat ſtone; put your hook upon it, baited with a ſmall red-worm, and he will take it directly. The taſte of this fiſh is very good.

THE STICKLEBACK, SHARPLING, OR BANSTICKLE.

This fiſh with three names, as he is called by in different counties, is a ſmall prickly fiſh, and not worth the angler's notice, in regard to himſelf, but that he is an excellent bait for the trout, who will take it ſooner than the minnow. His pricks muſt be broke off, and baited according to the directions given for baiting the minnow, under the deſcription of the tout.

N. B. The tackle, baits, &c. for this fiſh, and the three foregoing ones, muſt be the ſame, and very fine.

THE MOST SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF MAKING FISH-PONDS, STEWS, &c.

It is agreed that thoſe grounds are beſt which are full of ſprings, and apt to be mooriſh: the one breeds them well, and the other preſerves them from being ſtolen.

The ſituation of the pond is alſo to be conſidered, and the nature of the

the currents that fall into it; likewise, that it be refreshed with a little brook, or with rain water that falls from the adjacent hilly ground. Add, that those ponds which receive the stale and dung of horses, breed the largest and fattest fishes.

In making the pond, observe that the head be at the lowest part of the ground; and that the trench of the flood gate, or sluice, have a good swift fall, that it may not be long in emptying.

If the pond carry six feet of water, it is enough; but it must be eight feet deep, to receive the freshes and rains that should fall into it.

It would be also advantageous to have shoals on the sides, for the fishes to sun themselves in, and lay their spawn on; besides, in other places, certain holes, hollow banks, shelves, roots of trees, islands, &c. to serve as their retiring places. Consider further, whether your pond be a breeder; if so, never expect any large carps from thence: the greatness of the number of spawn overstocking the pond.

For large carps, a store pond is ever accounted the best; and to make a breeding-pond become a store-pond, see what quantity of carps it will contain: then put in all milters, or all spawners; whereby in a little time you may have carps that are both large, and exceedingly fat. Thus, by putting in one sex, there is an impossibility of the increase of them; yet the roaches, notwithstanding this precaution, will multiply. Reserve some great waters for the head quarters of the fishes, whence you may take, or wherein you may put any quantity whereof. And be sure to have stews, and other auxiliary waters, so as you may convey any part of the stock, from one to the other: so, to lose no time in the growth of the fishes, but employ your water, as you do your land, to the best advantage. View the grounds, and find out some fall between the hills, as near a flat as may be, so as to leave a proper current for the water. If there be any difficulty of judging of such, take an opportunity, after some sudden rain, or breaking up of a great snow in winter, you will plainly see which way the ground casts; for the water will take the true fall, and run accordingly.

The condition of the place must determine the quantity of the ground to be covered with water. For example, I may propose in all fifteen acres, in three ponds, or eight acres in two, and not less; and these ponds should be placed one above another, so as the point of the lower may almost reach the head or bank of the upper, which contrivance is no less beautiful than advantageous.

The head, or bank, which by stopping the current, is to raise the water, and so make a pond, must be built with the clay and earth, taken out of the pan, or hollow, dug in the lowest ground above the bank: the shape of the pan to be an half oval, whereof the flat to come to the bank, and the longer diameter to run square from it.

For two large ponds of three or four acres a piece, it is adviseable to have four stews, each two rods wide, and three long. The stews are usually in gardens, or near the house, to be more handy and better looked to. The method of making them, is to carry the bottom in a continual decline from one end, with a mouth to favour the drawing with a net.

A GLUE FOR ANGLING RODS.

Pour some water on some quick lime until the ebullition ceases, then pour the water from it, and boil your glue very gently with this water, and it will make a very good glue.

(*To be continued.*)

LAW

LAW CASES RELATIVE TO HORSES, WAGERS, GAMING, &c. &c. &c.

HORSE CAUSE.

COURT OF KINGS'S BENCH, JUNE 28.

WINDHAM *v.* REED.

THIS action was brought by the Right Honourable William Windham, the Secretary at War, against Mr. Reed, a gentleman in Goswell-street, to recover the value of a horse sold by the defendant to the plaintiff, and warranted sound.

The horse in question was accidentally seen by a person in the service of Mr. Windham, who was commissioned to buy one, and he liking it, made a purchase of it for Forty Pounds. It remained at the same stables, where the defendant kept it till next day, when it was taken away. Mr. Windham's groom entertained suspicions as to the soundness of the horse, which he communicated to the person who had bought him; the result was, an application to Mr. Coleman, of the Veterinary College, who examined him, and pronounced him to be what is termed a *Roarer*.

Mr. Coleman was examined, and stated to the Jury what was the nature of the disorder which gave a horse the denomination of a roarer: it was a disorder that was always a long time coming on, and was never cured. It was produced by an inflammation of the windpipe, which continuing a length of time, threw a certain quantity of extravasated blood into the windpipe, and by that means occasioned a horse to make a sort of roaring noise. He admitted that the strangles would cause a horse to make a noise somewhat similar to roaring; but the strangles was a curable disorder, and incident to every horse some time or other, the same as the small-pox in the human race. It was a swelling of the glands of the neck, which pressing on the wind-pipe, produced a difficulty of breathing. The horse in question had not the strangles, but he was a *roarer*.

On the part of the defendant, a great number of witnesses were called, some of whom had been acquainted with the horse from the time it was foaled, till it was sold, and they all deposed that the horse was not a *roarer*; that when he was sold, he was perfectly sound and in good health, but that when he was returned, he was very ill from the strangles, and no other cause. One of the witnesses, a farrier, who had been fifty years in business, and professed to be deeply skilled in horses, was surprised any man should call this horse a *roarer*. He saw him when he was returned, and immediately pronounced he had the strangles.

Lord Kenyon left the Jury to decide between the opposite testimony of the witnesses, which they did in favour of the plaintiff.

Damages Forty Pounds.

A WAGER DECIDED.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, JUNE 28.

KING *v.* SMITH.

Joel King brought this action against the defendant, who is an attorney, to recover back ten guineas which had been deposited with him as a stake holder. The plaintiff laid a bet of ten guineas with

with a man of the name of Forge, that he would find a person that would run two miles and an half in an hour more than Mr. Forge could. Mr. Forge was a fat man, and afterwards thought proper to decline this foot race. This action was therefore brought to recover back his ten guineas from the stake holder.

Lord Kenyon said, that a foot race was within the statute, and therefore the Jury found a verdict for plaintiff for his ten guineas.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH. JUNE 29.

ELDRIDGE *v.* ATKINSON.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover a sum of money alledged to be due to him, as the servant of the defendant, waiting at his table, &c.—The charge was one guinea per week.

There was no doubt that he was the plaintiff's servant, or that he had performed the work for which he was hired; but the question was—Whether he was entitled by law to recover any wages for the work he did? The defendant maintained the negative of that proposition, and insisted that the whole of the labour of the plaintiff was in a *gaming practice* in the defendant's house.

It appeared in evidence that the plaintiff was what is called *Groom Porter* in the defendant's house, at Covent Garden, which was a gaming-house, and that the business of a groom porter is to call the *main* and *chance*, as they are termed, at a hazard table.

Another witness was called for the plaintiff, who stated that he had been *croupier* at the gaming-house. The character of this officer was stated to be that of a decently dressed person who usually sits at a gaming-table, furnished with money from the bank of the gaming house, to play, seemingly against the bank, when the flats do not bleed freely.

Various circumstances were then disclosed about a gaming-house in Covent Garden, but as they had no bearing upon the issue between the parties in this cause, they need not be detailed.

Lord Kenyon was clearly of opinion, that whatever might be the iniquity of the defendant, the plaintiff could not recover in this action, because his services were only to support an illegal practice, and the law never allowed a man to recover wages for a conduct that was against law. If it had appeared that the plaintiff had performed any domestic or other work, independent of the gaming business, he might recover wages for such work, but there was no evidence of that kind here, and therefore the plaintiff had no right of action.

Plaintiff nonsuited.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Sittings before Lord Kenyon, and a Special Jury, in Westminster Hall.

GOUGH *v.* COPPIN.

This was an action for damages, occasioned by the defendant's having shot at the plaintiff and wounded him in the thigh.

The plaintiff is a tanner, whose residence is in Shropshire; the defendant, a young gentleman in Hertfordshire.

It appeared by the evidence, that as the plaintiff and another were riding over Finchley Common, they stopped at the Bald-faced Stag, where they staid about an hour for refreshment, during which time they saw a man riding by very briskly on a bay mare; and very shortly

ſhortly afterwards a carriage came up, and the plaintiff obſerved that he thought the man who had paſſed was a highwayman. The poſt chaiſe that followed was driving at a very great rate. The gentleman in the chaiſe, as well as the poſt-boy, called out and aſked the plaintiff and the witneſs if they had ſeen a highwayman paſs? And the plaintiff anſwered they had, and that if they were in purſuit of him, he, the plaintiff, and his friend, being well mounted, would aſſiſt them to take the highwayman. The gentleman in the chaiſe did not ſay how the highwayman was mounted, but went on as faſt as poſſible. The plaintiff and the witneſs immediately mounted their horſes and followed the chaiſe—never loſt ſight of it, and in a little time came up to it at the bottom of the hill leading up to Highgate. The plaintiff was on the right hand of the witneſs. They galloped up as near to the chaiſe as they could go, the chaiſe was then going at the rate of eighteen miles an hour. They paſſed the chaiſe without ſaying a word, and after they had got a-head of the chaiſe about thirty yards, they heard the diſcharge of a piſtol, and the plaintiff cried out he was wounded. The plaintiff rode a grey mare, and the highwayman was mounted on a cropt bay one. It was a clear moon light night. It appeared to the witneſs that the defendant fired after he muſt have known that he was ſafe. The witneſs turned round his horſe, and called upon the poſt boy to ſtop the chaiſe, for that the raſcal had ſhot his friend, and that he muſt know it, becauſe the highwayman was mounted on a cropt bay mare, and the plaintiff on a grey one: and that they had told the defendant, as he paſſed the Bald-faced Stag, they would aſſiſt him in taking the highwayman. The defendant acknowledged inſtantly that he fired the piſtol. The plaintiff was carried up to Highgate, where he had the aſſiſtance of a ſurgeon, and was afterwards brought to London, where he was attended by a ſurgeon of the name of Mearns, and was afterwards attended by Mr. Paternoſter, a ſurgeon.

Mr. Paternoſter, the ſurgeon, ſaid he attended the plaintiff from November to the 26th of December every day. That he is deeply wounded; that ſome wadding was extracted from the wound, but the ball is not yet extracted, nor can it ever by ſkill; it muſt be left entirely to nature, and ſhould the ball come away, it is poſſible, and even probable, that the plaintiff may become quite well, but that muſt be the work of time.

It appeared that the defendant had defrayed the expences of the plaintiff ſo far as to pay thirteen guineas for his lodging, and fourteen guineas to the ſurgeon.

It was contended, on the part of the defendant, that the accident was not the effect of the defendant's raſhneſs, but of the raſhneſs of the plaintiff, for that as the defendant had been ſtopped before on the road that night, and had ſhot at, and probably wounded the highwayman, he expected that the highwayman's companion was on the road, and that the defendant might have met the fate of the late unfortunate Mr. Melliſh; that as the plaintiff and his witneſs paſſed the chaiſe, they cried out, "That's the chaiſe, that's the chaiſe," and that the defendant being deſired by the poſt boy to be on his guard, he fired the piſtol, as he conceived, in his own defence. With reſpect to the plaintiff being thirty yards off at the time of firing the piſtol, that muſt be a miſtake: he muſt have been

been within four or five yards, or else the wadding never could have entered the body; that this was a mere accident arising from mistake, and therefore, unless his Lordship was of opinion that the plaintiff must at all events have some damages, evidence should be called to prove these facts.

Lord Kenyon said, that the law was, that from whatever accident the thing happened, the plaintiff had a clear right to maintain a civil action for the injury he had suffered. The defendant had not been guilty of any culpable rashness in this case; he had conducted himself with humanity; but still the law called upon him to answer for the injury of which he had been the cause, although he had acted as any other man might have acted under the same circumstances. It was as clear as the sun that the plaintiff had his action for civil damages, the amount of which he left to the good sense of the Jury. Nothing of indignation, however, ought to mix in the measure of the damages. The best of men might happen to shoot his friend without intending it, but if he did so, that friend had a right to bring his action for damages. The defendant in this case had not been guilty of any crime; he had supposed he was shooting a highwayman. It was no crime, his Lordship hoped, by the law of God or man, to shoot a highwayman; but the defendant had been the accidental cause of an injury to the plaintiff; and what damages he was to pay for it was a question for the Jury to determine.

The Jury withdrew, and in about an hour brought in their verdict for the plaintiff—

Damages One Hundred and Seventy-five Pounds.

## SKELETON OF THE HEAD OF A PIKE WITH AN ENGRAVING.

*To the* EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I have lately seen a pike *, which weighed no less than the surprising weight of 72lbs. I have been induced to make a draught of the skeleton of the head, which I hope will merit a place in your Magazine, as it cannot fail to be extremely interesting to the amateurs in fishing. I have also taken a draught of another animal of this kind, which was caught this season, and weighed 25lbs. A scale is annexed, by which the respective proportions of the two may be ascertained, and which will convey some idea of the largest pike perhaps ever taken in Great Britain. There are no less than twenty-two rows of teeth in the under jaw. It was caught in Loch Ken, near the small Burgh of New Galloway, in Scotland, with nothing more than a common fly made of the peacock's feather.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

*June* 4, 1798. G.

* At Kenmore Castle.

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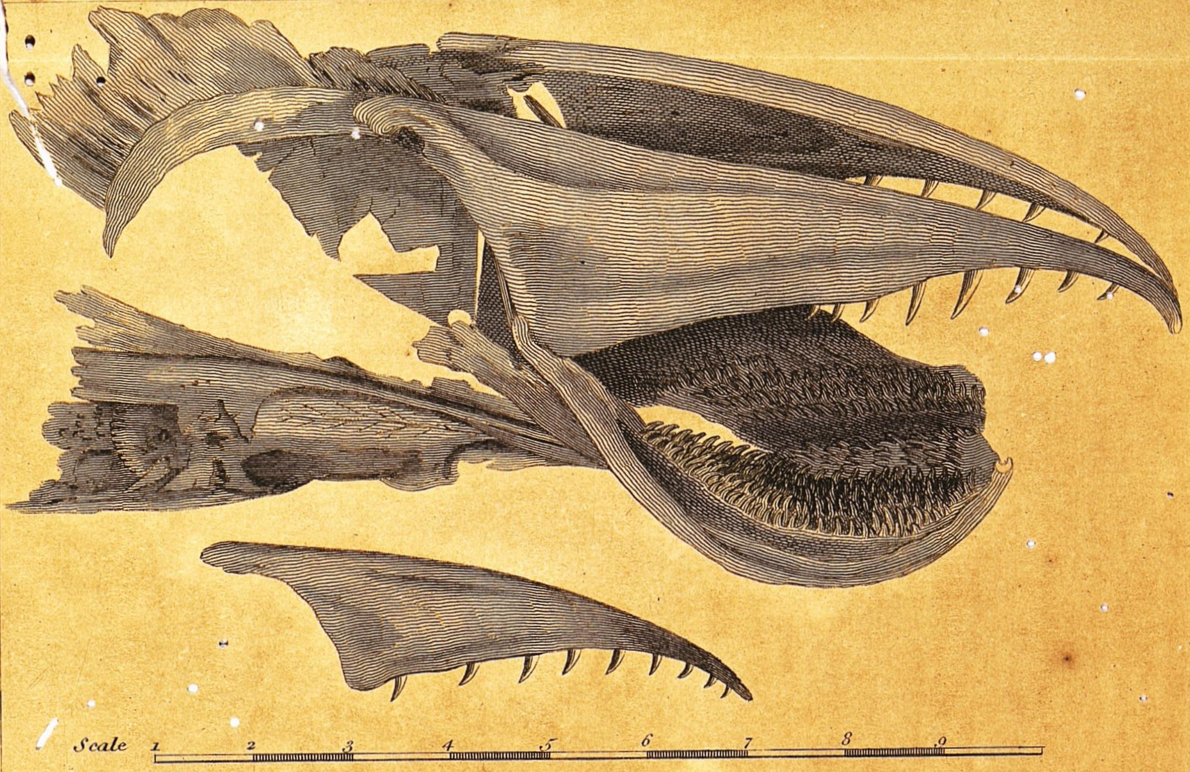
Mr. Sheridan's humourous Speech in the House of Commons, on the report of the Bill for regulating the duties on Taxed Carts being brought up.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1798.

MR. Sheridan objected to the principle, as being wholly new. This Bill went to enact, that a man, paying in a certain degree




J. Scott. Sculp.

Skeleton of the head of a Pike.

Published Aug. 1. 1798 by J. Wheble warwick court

gree to the house, servants, or carriage duty, should not be allowed to keep a tax cart, without paying duty for the same as a one-horse chaise. The man who kept a large house, &c. was to be regarded as a shabby fellow, if he kept a taxed cart instead of a one-horse chaise, and to be punished accordingly. With the same justice may the House, acting upon those *symptoms* of *affluence*, say to the country gentleman who drank *ale*, "We know you can afford to drink *wine*, and you shall therefore pay the duty attached to the latter article." This was a kind of financial transubstantiation. It rested nearly on the same ground with the averment of Lord Peter, in the Tale of a Tub, who, after distributing certain slices of *wheaten loaf* to his brothers Jack and Martin, swore that they should be d——d eternally, if they did not believe it to be genuine *leg of mutton!*

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OBSERVATIONS ON THE STRUCTURE, ECONOMY, AND DISEASES OF THE FOOT OF THE HORSE, AND ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SHOEING.

BY EDWARD COLEMAN,

Professor of the Veterinary College, Principal Veterinary Surgeon to the British Cavalry, and to his Majesty's Most Honourable Board of Ordnance, and Honorary Member of the Board of Agriculture. 12s. Johnson.

(*Continued from page* 136.)

We shall pass over the Second Section to proceed to the Third, as in the Third will be found sufficient to explain the Second.

SECTION III.

The Principles, and Practice, of shoeing Horses, which preserves the Foot in Health.

THERE are two circumstances necessary to be attended to in shoeing, viz. to cut the hoof, and apply a shoe. Before the hoof is protected by iron, some parts require to be removed, and others preserved. This part of the practice is even of more importance than the form of the shoe. But, men have attended chiefly to the shoe, and not to its application, or to the hoof; and this error has produced more mischief, and more enemies to the practice of the Veterinary College, than all the prejudices and calumnies, of grooms and farriers. A watch, or any other machine intended to regulate time, will perform its functions, in proportion as it is well, or ill made; but a horse-shoe may be formed mathematically correct, and yet produce lameness, if the bars and frog are removed, the heels of the shoe allowed to rest on the sole, and the frog raised from the ground. The very best shoe will produce more mischief, when applied to a hoof improperly cut, than the worst shoe, when well connected to a hoof prepared with judgment.

The first thing to be attended to, is to take away a portion of the sole, between the whole length of the bars and crust, with a drawing knife. The heels of the sole, as has already repeatedly been observed, cannot receive the pressure of the shoe without corns. To avoid pressure, the sole should be made concave or hollow, and not allowed to be in contact with the shoe. If there be any one part of the practice of shoeing, more important than the rest, it is this removal of the sole, between the bars and crust. When this operation is performed, the horse will always be free from corns, whatever may be the form of the shoe; but, if the sole is suffered to be flat at the heels, and pressed upon by the shoe, it is of very little importance what kind of shoe is applied. Every groom, and every smith, is fully convinced that the sole will



not

not bear preſſure; and to prevent this effect they remove the whole of the bars, by opening the heels, and applying a concave ſhoe. We have endeavoured to prove, that the deſtruction of the bars is always improper; that this practice is the remote cauſe of corns, the very diſeaſe which it is intended to prevent; and that the bars are very neceſſary to preſerve the circular form of the hoof. Beſides this, the heels of the ſhoe ſhould be made to reſt on the junction of the bars with the cruſt; but if the bars are removed, then the ſhoe is ſupported by the cruſt only, and not by the ſolid broad baſis of cruſt and bars united.

Any horſe may be pricked in ſhoeing by accident, but corns proceed from neglect. I have never ſeen a ſingle inſtance of this diſeaſe, where the ſole at this part has been concave, the bars preſerved, and the ſhoe properly applied. It is neceſſary that the ſole ſhould be cut before any other part of the hoof be removed. If the heels have been firſt lowered by the butteris, then poſſibly there may not be ſufficient ſole left to enable a drawing knife to be applied, without reaching the ſenſible ſole; whereas, by cutting the ſole in the firſt inſtance, we can determine on the propriety of lowering the heels and ſhortening the toe. The ſole can then deſcend, without the motion being obſtructed by the ſhoe, and any foreign bodies that may have been received into this cavity, are always forced out when the ſole deſcends, without producing any miſchief.

It might be expected, that the ſole at this part would be bruiſed by gravel and ſtones; but we find, from experience, that the ſole never ſuffers, when there is a cavity between the bars, and cruſt, for ſuch ſubſtances to eſcape. When the ſhoe is applied, the cavity between the ſole and ſhoe ſhould be ſufficiently large at every part to admit a large horſe-picker, and particularly between the bars and cruſt. If the ſole is naturally concave, a ſhoe with a flat ſurface applied to the cruſt, will not touch any part of the ſole, and if the ſole be flat, or even convex, in the middle, or towards the toe, the quarters and heels of the ſole will generally admit of being made concave with a drawing knife, ſo as not to receive any preſſure from a flat ſhoe. I never ſaw a hoof, that would not admit of this operation, where the horſe had been properly ſhod, and the bars and heels preſerved. And it is equally true, that the ſole, when flat, and in contact with the ſhoe, is very liable to be bruiſed.

If a ſhoe with a flat upper ſurface, does not leave ample ſpace for a picker, between the ſole and ſhoe, then it is requiſite to make either the ſole or the ſhoe concave. Where the ſole appears in flakes, and thick in ſubſtance, it will be better to make the whole of the ſole concave, by a drawing knife; and this operation ſhould always be performed before the toe is ſhortened, or the heels lowered. When we have made the ſole hollow, then a ſhoe with a flat ſurface will reſt only on the cruſt: but if the ſole be flat, or convex, and thin towards the toe and middle of the hoof, ſo as to prevent the poſſibility of removing the ſole at theſe parts to form a concavity, then it is neceſſary to employ a ſhoe ſufficiently concave to avoid preſſure, and to admit a picker. In this caſe, however, the ſole at the heels and quarters, even in convex feet, will generally allow of removal with a drawing knife; and then the quarters and heels of the ſhoe, may be flat. It therefore follows, that where the ſole can be made concave, a ſhoe with a flat ſurface may

with

with ſafety be applied; but where parts of the ſole, from diſeaſe, or bad ſhoeing, become flat, a ſhoe with a concave ſurface is required. As the hoof is always growing, and as the ſhoe preſerves it from friction, the toe of the cruſt requires to be cut once in about twenty-eight days. The more horn we can remove from this part, the ſooner it will be proper to apply a ſhoe thin at the heels, without miſchief to the muſcles and tendons, and the horſe will be leſs liable to trip.

The bars and frog ſhould never be removed. Where there are ragged, and detached parts of the frog, it is better that they ſhould be cut with any ſmall knife, by the groom, than by the farrier; for if the latter is once allowed to touch the frog, the ſound parts are generally deſtroyed. Where the frogs are not large and projecting, and the heels are higher than the frogs, then it is adviſeable to lower the heels, which may be done by a raſp, or the butteris; for, in every caſe we are to endeavour to bring the frog in contact with the ground. We ſhould never loſe ſight of this principle, that the frog muſt have preſſure, or be diſeaſed. If the frog does not touch the ground, it cannot perform its uſe; and no organ can be preſerved in health, that does not perform the functions for which it was made. Nevertheleſs, where the frog has been diſqualified for its functions for a conſiderable period, and become ſoft, it muſt be accuſtomed to preſſure by degrees. If the eyes have been deprived of light, it would be dangerous to apply the natural ſtimulus very ſuddenly. If the horſe has been long without exerciſe, he will be diſeaſed, and muſt be brought to labour gradually: and, in like manner, the frog, and every other organ, that has been placed in an unnatural condition, will receive miſchief from any ſudden and violent change. If the quarters are high, and much exceed the convexity of the frog, it will be neceſſary to lower the heels, and endeavour to bring the frog, and heels of the ſhoe, on the ſame prarallel line. Where the horſe is required to work, and the frog ſoft and diſeaſed, it may be gradually expoſed to preſſure, by lowering the hoof about the tenth of an inch, every time of ſhoeing, until the frog be hard, and equally prominent with the heels; or if the horſe be not required to work, great advantages will be derived from ſtanding without ſhoes on hard pavement.

But, as the feet of horſes are ſo variouſly deformed by bad management, it will be requiſite, in ſhoeing, to attend to each particular kind of hoof. If any form of ſhoe be indiſcriminately employed for all kinds of feet, it muſt frequently fail of ſucceſs: but by a proper attention to the different hoofs, we can generally improve the whole foot, ſo as to adopt the ſhoes recommended at the Veterinary College with advantage.

After the hoof has been cut, and properly prepared, then it becomes requiſite to apply a ſhoe, and to vary its length, breadth, and thickneſs, at the heel, ſurfaces, &c. according to the hoof. If the heels of the fore feet are two inches and an half, or more in depth, the frog ſound, and prominent, and the ground dry, then only the toe of the hoof requires to be ſhortened, and afterwards protected by a ſhort ſhoe. This ſhoe is made of the uſual thickneſs at the toe, but gradually thinner towards the heel. A common ſize ſaddle horſe ſhoe, may be about three-eighths of an inch thick at the toe, and one-eighth at the heel. The intention of this ſhoe, is to bring the frog compleatly into contact with preſſure, to expand the heels, to prevent corns,

 and

and thruſhes, and canker; and if the ſhoe be applied when the ground is dry, in the month of May or June, it may be continued the whole ſummer; and in warm climates, where the ground is not ſubject to moiſture, no other protection for the hoof is requiſite.

It has been ſuppoſed that ſtones and other hard bodies would deſtroy the hoof; but whenever the frog is ſound, and the ground free from moiſture, the growth of the horn at the coronet, is always equal to the conſumption of hoof below: but in the winter months, when the roads are wet, the horn will be worn more from one day's labour, than that of ſeveral weeks in ſummer. I have known ſome light horſes, whoſe hoofs have been ſufficiently ſtrong, to wear ſhort ſhoes the whole year; but ſuch caſes are not common. Nevertheleſs, the ſhort ſhoe can be employed on moſt horſes with advantage in ſummer, where the heels are from two inches and an half, to three inches in depth, and the frog equally prominent: but, unleſs the hoof has been properly preſerved, the heels and frog, are generally too low to receive the ſhort ſhoe. The toe of the hoof requires to be ſhortened as much as poſſible; but if the frog touches the ground, no part of the heels ſhould be cut; and, by purſuing this practice, the heels will frequently grow ſufficiently high to receive the ſhort ſhoe.

In this country, we have only three, or four, dry months in the year; and therefore the ſhort ſhoe can ſeldom be employed in winter: but in caſes where this ſhoe has been indiſcriminately, and improperly applied, I have never ſeen any permanent inconvenience. The ſole has been worn thin, and the horſe, on pavement or gravel, in great pain; but reſt for a few days, and applying a different ſhoe, has removed both cauſe and effect.

Horſes for the turf may generally wear ſhort ſhoes on the fore feet, if the heels be high, as the cruſt of a blood horſe is generally ſtronger and thicker, than that of heavy horſes. But when the legs are weak, and bent at the knee, or the paſtern joints very long, or the heels low, this ſhoe is not to be employed.

During the wet months, we protect the whole of the cruſt by a long ſhoe; and if the heels of the hoof are low, we employ the ſame ſhoe in ſummer *.

In winter, when the heels are too high, it is better to lower them moderately with a raſp, than to wear them down by expoſure to the ground with the ſhort ſhoe; as the wet may deſtroy more horn than is neceſſary to be removed: but it cannot be too often repeated, that the ſole between the bars and cruſt, ſhould be taken out before the heels are cut. If the heels are firſt removed, then poſſibly the horn left will be inſufficient to leave, a proper degree of concavity between the bars and cruſt. Where the horſe has been in the habit of wearing very high-heeled ſhoes, the frog would be liable to be bruiſed and inflamed, and the muſcles and tendons (that bend the leg) by the ſudden, and improper application of a ſhoe, thin at the heels, ſtretched beyond their tone. Indeed, whether the ſhoe, or hoof, be the cauſe that elevates the frog, the ſame attention is required, to bring it gradually in contact with the ground; we therefore find it abſolutely requiſite to thin by degrees the heel of the ſhoe, that the frog may be accuſtomed to hard ſubſtances. The thickneſs of the laſt ſhoe, at the heel, will always furniſh a proper criterion for the

* The long ſhoe ſhould be made of the ſame thickneſs as the ſhoe, that is, about three parts at the toe, and one part at the heel.

ſhoe

fhoe to be next employed. If only a fmall portion of the hoof can be taken from the toe, the heel of the new fhoe fhould be about one-tenth of an inch thinner, than the fhoe removed; and the growth of the cruft will generally be equal to this diminution of iron. By reducing the heels of the fhoe, in the fame proportion as the hoof grows, a thin heeled fhoe may, in a few months, be employed; and yet the horn being preferved at the heels, and cut at the toe, every time of fhoeing, the heels (fhoe and hoof together) will be as high, and frequently higher, than when the former thick heeled fhoes were applied. The cruft that defcends at the heels, we allow to remain; but fubtract an equal quantity of iron from the heels of the fhoe, and as much horn as poffible from the toe of the hoof. This fyftem fhould be continued, until the heels of the fhoe are about one-third the thicknefs of the toe. There are particular kinds of hoofs, that admit of a much more fpeedy change; but before thefe are defcribed, it will be neceffary to premife, that in proportion as the cruft from the coronet to the toe increafes, and the heels decreafe in depth, the back finews, and mufcles, will be put upon the ftretch. And the converfe of this propofition muft be equally true, that, as the heels are high, and the toe fhort, thefe mufcles are relieved. It therefore follows, that every atom of horn, or iron, taken from the toe of the cruft, or fhoe, tends to relax the mufcles and tendons, at the back of the leg; and that the removal of the horn, or iron, from the heels, produces the oppofite effect. If thefe fimple facts are kept in view, there can be no difficulty in afcertaining the quantity of iron, that may be removed with fafety from the heels of any fhoe, without increafing the labour of the mufcles and tendons.

If a horfe has been in the habit of wearing fhoes half an inch thick at every part, and the toe of the cruft can be removed half an inch, (but none taken from the heels) then, if a fhoe be applied, that is three-fixths, or half an inch thick at the toe, and only one-fixth of an inch at the heels, the flexor mufcles, and tendons, will not be ftretched, but more relaxed than before; the relative fituation of the toe and heels will be altered one-fixth of an inch in favour of the mufcles, and tendons that bend the leg. In thofe cafes, therefore, that admit of half an inch of horn being removed from the toe, we can at once apply a thin heeled fhoe, provided that the frog be found, and parallel with the heels. If the frog fhould not at firft be fufficiently callous to refift hard bodies without pain, this inconvenience will be frequently removed by reft, and the conftant preffure of hard pavement. But where, from contraction of the heels, or any other caufe, the frog will not bear the preffure of the ground; and if it has been neverthelefs moft violently, and injudicioufly, expofed to ftones and other hard bodies, it is only neceffary to remove the *caufe*, that is, take off the fhoes, and the *effects* will foon ceafe. But where the common thick heeled fhoes are employed, the morbid effects are probably not feen for many months; and then, although the caufe may be removed, the effects *will ftill remain*. If the horfe fuffer no pain during the firft month, from a thin heeled fhoe, it may be continued with fafety, and the whole hoof will be improved; while other fhoes, that elevate the frog, gradually deftroy its ftructure, and functions, without betraying the caufe of the difeafe, till, perhaps,

haps, it is too late for the radical cure.

(*To be continued.*)

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AN ALE-HOUSE CONVERSATION.

*To the* EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

I Remember to have read, in my boyiſh days, Dr. Swift's ſpecimens of polite converſation; but give me leave, gentlemen, to aſſure you, that the rich vein of variety, which I enjoyed from the chit-chat of a Birmingham ſmoke ſhop, a ſhort time ſince, tranſcended all that ever the facetious Dean has introduced to the world under that head.

For example; I had ſcarcely ſat down and got my cup of ale before me, having called for pen, ink, and paper, at a table apart from the company, when one of the cuſtomers ſaid to another, "Did you ſee that queer thing in Swinney's paper about the Cockneigh that was bitten by a dog, and nearly got his eye knocked out by a boy's tipcat?"—"No," ſays the other; "but if you talk of a dog, Bob Blowveal, the butcher's brown bitch, littered laſt night, and ſhe whelped no leſs than nine pupps; and what's moſt extraordinary, there is not a he-pup among 'em, but they are all of the ſhe kind, as well as herſelf."—"Talk of the ſhe kind," ſays a third, "there's Antony Angers's wife, the carpenter, in Coleſhill-ſtreet, has ſworn the peace againſt her huſband, for giving her a black eye."—"Aye," ſays a fourth, "that puts me in mind of a large pitcher of ale, I think it held near a gallon, that was brought into the field, when I was a hay-making this ſummer, and Daniel Dungfork wanted a cup to drink out of, being, that he thought, the pitcher was too big"—"Hold your nonſenſe," ſays I, "as big as it is, I warrant the firſt draught I give it a black eye, and ſo I did." "Now I count, if Antony had given his wife ſuch a black eye as *that*, ſhe would not have ſworn the peace on him."—"Pray, neighbour," ſays the perſon who ſat at the laſt ſpeaker's left hand, "how did your hay turn out this ye...?" "Why we had a pretty tolerable crop upon the whole, but I ſold it all to my landlord, for I keep no horſes now, and, I believe, I ſhall give up the meadow next year."—"And you do, ſays the perſon who ſat oppoſite, it will be a good thing for the owner, for he wants it to *build* upon."—"Pſhaw, there's building enough in that quarter, eſpecially ſmall tenements for poor folk, and as for big houſes and ſhops, who the murrain would think of dabbling in mortar with *them*, unleſs we had a peace?"—"What is there no likelihood of a peace?" ſays a grave one, in a corner, who had been ſilent till then.—"No, they ſay not," ſays another, "for the Congreſs at Raſtadt are going to break up."—"Pray now, ſays a little ſquinting fellow, who had very much the look of Wilkes's picture in the print-ſhops, "is Raſtadt in Turkey, or Ruſſia, for I have heard many diſputes about it?"—This was a queſtion that no one took upon him to anſwer; when an old grave ſquaretoes turned the diſcourſe by obſerving, that ſeveral merchants in town had received orders from abroad to a conſiderable amount."—"Aye," ſays a perſon, who had very much the appearance of an apothecary, "but how will they get them up? for they ſay the chief demand is for buckles, and the workmen in that line are three parts of them gone for ſoldiers?"—"That's true," ſays a fine brawny-

brawny-faced bachanalian, whose full-moon visage was nearly inveloped in smoke, "that's true, now you talk of soldiers, they have gotten a new regiment come into the barracks I hear—pray what are they called?"—"The first dragoons," says another—"No such a thing," says a third, "they are called the King's own"—"Why, that's the same thing, you fool," says the last speaker.—"Fool," says the King's own man, "I think you might have said Mr. Fool at any rate."—"Nay," says the first dragoon man, "an ye stand upon trifles, you shall be My Lord Fool, an you will."—"Ecod, now you talk of that," says a sleek fat fellow, shaking his sides with laughing, "I met my Lord Crouch, the little hunch-backed engraver, about ten o'clock this morning, and he told me, that the King made no less than seven Lords last week; so," says I, "if that be the case, my little humpy, I think he ought to make *you* an Earl, for you have been a Lord a many years, and he has never once thought of raising you to a higher title. — Ecod he reddened up like a turkey cock, and away he went off with his back up in good earnest."—"Talk of a turkey cock," says a gorbellied wight, who looked like an excellent hand at a knife and fork, "I think I never saw a finer goose in my life than we sat down to dinner to last Sunday, and my woise bought giblets and all for three and noinepence." "Three and ninepence! that was mortal cheap," says another.—"Aye, but then, onions you know be dear enough, and so that strikes the balance the other way; for I would not give a l—se for a goose without a plenty of sage and onions."—"Why I am told," said the person who sat next to me, "that we had but a poorish sort of a fair this Midsummer."—"Poor indeed, you may depend upon it," says the goose merchant, "for there was neither show of tame beasts nor wild beasts, like the last year."—"Ah," says the little fellow who looked nine ways for Sundays.—"What a curious creature that elephant was! Devil take me if he would not pick a man's pocket with his snout, as dexterously as ever Barrington could with his fingers."—"Pray where is Barrington now," says the apothecary.—"I believe he is hanged," says the left-hand man.—"No such thing," says he, on the other side: "he is now a Justice of Peace."—"Where," says Mr. Gallipot? "why at Bottomly Bay," says the other.

Here, gentlemen, I confess I began to feel some very qualmish symptoms; and what with the smoke, and what with this surfeiting dose of small talk, I found a little fresh air absolutely indispensable. So shutting up my pocket-book, in which as a traveller, the company thought I had been entering my orders, payments, &c. I repaired to my inn, transcribed those hasty notes, literally as I took them in short hand; and here communicate them to you, in which you will find, that in a quarter of an hour's conversation, among half a score bipeds who pass for rational beings, the subjects were most dexterously shifted from

A London traveller, to a litter of puppies;

From a litter of puppies, to a black eye;

From a black eye, to a pitcher of ale;

From a pitcher of ale, to the price of hay;

From the price of hay, to the building of houses;

From the building of houses, to peace or war;

From peace or war, to the Congress at Rastadt;

From

From the Congress at Rastadt, to Birmingham orders;

From Birmingham orders, to soldiers and barracks;

From soldiers and barracks, to a hunch-backed engraver;

From a hunch-backed engraver, to a goose;

From a goose, to Birmingham fair;

From Birmingham fair, to a pickpocket elephant;

From a pickpocket elephant, to George Barrington;

From George Barrington, to a Justice of Peace;

From a Justice of Peace, to Bottomly, instead of Botany Bay;

With which, and a sincere wish that neither you nor I, gentlemen, may ever set foot on its coast, I very respectfully conclude, your's,

METROPOLITANUS.

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*To the* EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

AS you readily admit an attempt to rectify mistakes in the judgment of others, I am induced to request you will take notice of the following practices which are frequent in this county, and are (in my opinion) inconsistent with any profession of Christianity. This evil is falsely called the *sport* of badger-baiting. The badger is said by the country people, to be a very hurtful animal, that he destroys fowls, lambs, &c. and is a great nuisance to the neighbourhood where he lives. This is a vulgar error, no remains of it are to be found in his habitation; and it is well known its food is roots of various kind, and the several kinds of beetles, and the maggots which produce them; but, admitting their account to be true, this will not justify their cruel treatment of him, since he acts according to the disposition given him by his wise Creator. If they are allowed to destroy him, it should be by that method which gives him the least pain; instead of which, after they have caught the poor creature, they dig a place in the earth, about a yard wide and two yards long, sloping, so that one end of it is four feet deep; at this end a strong stake is driven down, then the badger's tail is split, a chain put through it, and fastened to the stake with such a liberty that the badger can just come up to the other end of the place. After this, the place is covered up, except room for the badger to come out, or a dog to go in. Then the dogs are brought, and set upon the poor animal, who defends himself as long as he is able, and frequently hurts, and sometimes destroys several dogs before he is killed. In this manner the wretched victim is kept without food, and frequently baited, till he dies, which is four or five days, sometimes more, unless his tail mortifies sooner. I am, gentlemen, with respect, your's, &c.

I. I. B.

*Sussex, July* 11.

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CITY LIGHT HORSE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, June 5, the Corps of City Light Horse Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Herries, were honoured with a Royal Review on Wimbledon Common:—they paraded early on Clapham Common, and about eight o'clock came on the ground, preceded by the two field-pieces attached to them, each drawn by four horses, driven by two postillions, and a party of horse artillery, and their rear brought up by their three unmounted troops, which act as infantry, drawn in six military cars, by sets of fine bay horses, with-

with three postillions to each in their own military uniform.—Lord Leslie's Surrey Yeomen Cavalry had preparatorily encircled the ground. The line was now formed in four squadrons, the unmounted troops taking post in the center.—On a signal of the King's arrival on the Common, the field-pieces upon the right wing discharged a royal salute with great celerity—His Majesty alighted out of his carriage, and mounted his bay caparisoned charger at half after nine, and attended by the Duke of York on his right, and the Duke of Gloucester on the left, several General Officers, and his other military suite, passed the line from the right, in front, the trumpets blowing, "God save the King!"—After passing the rear also in the same manner, his Majesty took his station at the Royal Camp Colour, in the center of the front, when the Colonel delivered into his hands effective returns of the men then under arms; viz. 347 horse, and 154 foot; total 501.—The corps now wheeled to the right, and passed the King in grand divisions; then forming to the right in columns, the cavalry passed in single files.—The line being reformed, the field pieces fired with great quickness from the center; after this the whole marched by in squadrons, with the field pieces rapidly drawn, and a detachment of the infantry in like manner, in three of their cars. After this the infantry performed some evolutions, and then went through their several firings. Then followed the several modes of horse charging from files, to subdivisions, and so progressively to that in full column. To this succeeded the sword exercise; all the motions were first gone through in the halted line; afterwards, a detachment of about twenty-four select men advanced, and passed the King, first in single files, exhibiting the principle of attack and defence, full speed; then in double files, man opposed to man, in which the principle of attack and defence was clearly demonstrated. Several evolutions succeeded, which were closed by charging full speed through the infantry, which had opened to the right and left for that purpose; and then in full line also, which completed the climax of equestrian discipline. The infantry now fired two vollies, and the field-pieces another royal discharge, which terminated the brilliant manœuvres of the day, at half after ten o'clock. Colonel Herries gave the word of command to the horse, and Major Bosanquet to the foot. On the King stepping into his carriage, the Duke of York rode up to Colonel Herries, and informed him, "that his Majesty desired he would express to all the gentlemen who composed the line, the high sense he entertained of their loyal zeal, and military discipline, which they had demonstrated that day." We have derived more than ordinary pleasure in detailing the exemplary merits of a volunteer corps, the influence of whose conduct beneficially reaches far beyond the extent of their own ranks. The day proved exceedingly unfavourable; for, just as the King took his post, a heavy rain began to descend, which continued with little intermission throughout the review: the horses were consequently seen to great disadvantage, particularly as they first passed in single files. Under this discouraging circumstance, however, nothing was wanting that martial gallantry, and discipline could atchieve. All the charges of the horse were made with a firm front, and a rapidity of movement scarcely to be paralleled: their sword exercise was no less skilful, and adroit; and the infantry, allowing for the short period in which they have been raised,

raised, acquitted themselves with equal ability; their blendid evolutions gave an interesting contrast to the whole. The ground was lined with an immense concourse of Nobility and Gentry in carriages, who were highly gratified with the whole of this interesting, national spectacle.

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## ELEMENTS OF MODERN TASTE.

IF you should have purchased a good old family-hall, seated low, and encircled by woods, and near a running stream, pull it down and sell all the materials; on no account preserve any carving, old wainscotting, painted glass, or lofty mantle-pieces, because these things are entirely out of fashion, and shew a gothic taste. Your first thought then must be to burn bricks and tiles; never think of stone or slate, as nothing looks grander, or is seen farther than a red brick house with long wings; this done, choose the most elevated spot on your estate, whence you may command a view of several counties, at which expence your friends will wonderfully admire, and commit comical mistakes about distant objects.

Cut down all the trees that are near your house, as they will spoil the prospect, and obstruct the sun. Should a few be left, shrove them to the very top for the benefit of the herbage.

Grub up all the hedges around you to make your grounds look parkish, and your outside fence keep well clipped, for it looks neat, and will shew you any passing objects, or travellers, upon the road.

Make the approach to your house as meandering as possible, the better to discover the views, and make your friends eager to arrive. Front all your rooms to the South and West for the benefit of the sun, and to have your bed-chambers well aired, and let those be low and small for comfort and for health.

In cutting down all the wood around, you will add finely to the prospect; and in place of the nasty decaying old oaks, you may plant either single, or in small clumps, the larch, the Scots fir, or the Lombardy poplar. Our foolish ancestors delighted in trees of gloom, serving only as harbour for rooks, squirrels, and wood-pigeons; but we prefer those of neatness and quick growth. If there are any old formal avenues, cut them quite down, and leave not one tree standing to disgrace your taste.

Now think of the gaiety of a shrubbery! unlike to the monastic melancholy of the old wood-walks; and herein you may plant all the neat trees I have before-mentioned, with ponds at proper distances for gold-fish, and benches with Latin mottos; besides temples dedicated to the heathen gods! This shews learning, as well as frequent boards of threat of steel traps and spring guns, with your resolution. I have often seen figures of Sportsmen shooting in lead, which produce pretty effects.

It were well to make numberless *ha-has*, and sink fences, for as you increase in territory, you may go on laying open, and catching views of the distant counties, never thought of before.

Great flocks of sheep close to your house, will prove you a good farmer, and it is pleasant to see them basking on the gravel, and under the walls; but *kill* them *early*, or they become expensive keeping; on no account omit to place that melodious ornament, the *tintinabula*, about their necks.

Keep numbers of peacocks and guinea fowls, who will make delightful serenades, added to the cheerful sounds of the geese and poultry;

poultry; but this is all in the way of rural propriety and simplicity.

In your hall you may chain a monkey, to divert the servants; if you are advised to burn lime for your land, build the kilns at hand, that they may be under your inspection.

P. S. I need not explain to you the common useful method of throwing the mud of your ditches upon the hedge, by which the young, unseemingly quick, will be destroyed; or that you would soon think of cutting a long canal near your house, for which you must build a boat, and prepare wells for fish.

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LIST OF RACES DROPPED WITHIN FIFTY YEARS PAST.

ARTILLERY Ground, London.
Tothill Fields, Westminster.
Northwich, Cheshire.
Hardmead, Herts.
Ormskirk, Lancashire.
Binbrooke, Lincolnshire.
Wisbich, Norfolk.
Beccles, Suffolk.
Morpeth, Northumberland.
Hampstead, Middlesex.
Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.
Romford, Essex.
Stockton, Durham.
Hounslow, Middlesex.
Lamborn, Berkshire.
Bishop Auckland, Durham.
Stokesly, Yorkshire.
Egremont, Cumberland.
Swaffham, Norfolk.
Bellsize, Middlesex.
Crab-tree, Cheshire.
Spalding, Lincolnshire.
Towcester, Northamptonshire.
Barnstaple, Devonshire.
Uppingham, Rutlandshire.
Bedale, Yorkshire.
Newark, Nottinghamshire.
Louth, Lincolnshire.
Bishop's Burton, Yorkshire.
Rugby, Warwickshire.
Dunstable, Bedfordshire.
Loughborough, Leicestershire.
Alnwick, Northumberland.
Selby, Yorkshire.
Holt, Norfolk.
Ashbourn, Derbyshire.
Odsey, Hertfordshire.
Croydon, Surrey.
Follifoot, Yorkshire.
Newbig Link, Northumberland.
Woodstock, Oxfordshire.
Ludlow, Shropshire.
Wallasey, Cheshire.
Lilly-Hoo, Hertfordshire.
Welch Pool, Wales.
Bradford, Yorkshire.
Hexham, Northumberland.
Islip, Oxfordshire.

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BIRMINGHAM THEATRICAL PUFFS.

Mr. Collins, Author of the Brush, and one of the Proprietors of the Birmingham Chronicle, occasionally lends his aid to the theatrical heroes, &c. of that place, as witness the following friendly puffs, written with no mean conception, but in language worthy of being recorded in the Sporting Magazine.

JUNE 20.

THE Managers of our Theatre derives an indisputable title to patronage, profit, and reward, from his unremitted exertions for the entertainment of the public, and the very expensive engagements, which this season, as well as every preceding one, he has liberally entered into for the accomplishment of that purpose. The terms on which he has retained two such eminent and capital performers in the vocal class, as Incledon and Miss Leake, must amount to a dashing speculation; as we well know that people so conspicuously at the top of their profession must be toppingly paid: and in-

deed we may conclude that the combined attraction of *both* must be resistless, when *either*, by the magic power of enchanting sound, to use the words of Dryden,

> "Can raise a mortal to the skies,
> "Or call an angel down."

And when, to those "thrillers of the heart and ear," we add the splendid spectacle of the royal procession, in which painting and machinery unite their dazzling spells to fascinate the eye, and lead the imagination, an ideal dance, from St. James's to St. Paul's, we may safely say, that, if assiduity, perseverance, and unexampled expence can establish a claim to universal support and encouragement, no conductor of a theatre, since the days of David Garrick, could ever produce a title thereto, paramount to that of the liberal-spirited and indefatigable M'Cready.

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"*Crotchets avaunt! Let sound give way to sense!*" For lo, to Leake and Incledon succeed, the muse of Shakespeare from a Kemble's tongue; and if author and actor, take them both together, were ever better gifted to set off each other, let light and heart no more co-operate, nor spirit act on matter. The pleasure we should promise ourselves from this very popular Performer, if we only built upon report, would raise our expectations on the tiptoe; but as we have often in the Metropolis beheld him touching the master key of every passion, and soaring to the very acme of perfection in their contrasted and versatile display, we cannot but promise to the town a treat well worthy of the critic's best encomium; nor suppress a *presentiment*, that the attractive powers of the brother of a Siddons will, at least, prove tantamount to those of the sister, and reflect high honour, in the abstract, on the ever sedulous conductor of our theatre, who, sink or swim, is apparently proving every day, that the pleasure of pleasing the public is his first, his last, his great and only aim.

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JULY 4.

Though Fortune's Wheel has not as yet produced the most capital prizes to that bold and spirited adventurer, M'Cready, yet as the stage is at best but a lottery, and the times are somewhat unfavourable to a proud calculation of the chances, we cannot refrain from putting a spoke in the Wheel of Fortune, when we see the name of Kemble in Penruddick, at the head of its Dramatis Personæ; as an assumption of character, so highly finished, was scarcely ever witnessed on theatrical boards: for, surely, to affect the Misanthrope, while benevolence and philanthrophy glow in the warmest colours, demands complexitude of genius, and the most contrasted skill; and if he was not his own carrival in rendering the character of Coriolanus a masterpiece of equal execution, we should pronounce the former part his *veritable Chef d'Ouvres*, but his towering excellence in the Roman Hero does away the idea, and renders his superiority in either a matter undeterminable. 'Tis well that the revival of the Castle Spectre succeeds immediately after Kemble's departure, as we know of no other piece which could in the least attract, after the loss of such a loadstone; but the Spectre is fraught with magnetic charms, and though we are all so well aware of it, we cannot possibly resist its bewitching allurements, especially while we have such an enchantress to *wind up* and *play off* its potent spells. Don Juan too, that inimitable fabrication of all that can fascinate, astonish,

and

and amaze, brings up the rear of luxuries in reversion, which will amply compensate for the absence of the buskin, and the accumulation of events so fraught with supernatural circumstances, so big with wonders, so awful and terrific in their effects, as the Libertine in every scene exhibits, cannot fail to excite and gratify the curiosity of every admirer of the stupendous, the grand, and the sublime!!!

MANCHESTER THEATRICAL PUFF.

To complete the respectability of the entertainments at our theatre, the managers have engaged Mr. Incledon and Miss Leak, the two first singers on the British stage. The curtain will finally drop upon the present season with more eclat than it has for years past.

Dr. Arne, in speaking of Incledon, once observed—"A more extraordinary genius I never heard—I verily believe if he were to fall from the top of a house, his very *groans* would be *melodious* and *tuneful!*"

THE GAME OF PAPILLON, OR THE BUTTERFLY.

THIS is a French game, which is almost unknown in London; is nevertheless very diverting, and requires a certain address that every person is not master of; it was a favourite game with the late unfortunate Louis the XVIth. There is reason to expect that when known, it will be well received; being, besides, a game of great commerce.

The number of players at Papillon, must be either three or four, and they play with an entire pack of fifty-two cards.

After you have agreed on the number of tours you intend to play, settled the value of the stakes, and such other things as are matters of choice, you then see who is to deal; and as the deal is disadvantageous, the lowest deals.

The dealer gives the cards to his left-hand man to cut, and then gives to each of the others and to himself, three cards, which are to be dealt one and one, and in no other manner; after which, he separates the next seven cards from the stock, which seven cards he turns up. This is done when there are three players, which is the common manner of playing the game; but when there are four players, he turns up only four, in order that the cards may be equally regulated.

There is a box on the middle of the table, into which every one at the beginning of the game, puts a fish more or less, as they choose to play high or not.

He who is on the right hand of the dealer, examines his game, and sees if there is any card on the board that agrees with those he has in his hand.

You are to observe, that there are only the king, queen, knave and ten, that are necessarily changed for one of the same sort; a king for a king, a queen for a queen, &c.

Observe too, that several of these cards that are on the board, collected together, may be taken off by one card; for example, if there is on the board an ace, which goes for one point, a four and a five, you can take these three cards with a ten only, that you may have in your hand, if you are to play; and so of the others which may be paired in the like manner: and it is in this consists the skill of the game, as you draw thereby two advantages; the first is, that you carry off those cards that may be of use to the other players; and the second,

second, that you get by this means a great number of cards that may serve to win the cards, for which every one pays what has been agreed on to the winner.

We said, that if it was your turn to play, because if you was not to play, he that was to play before you, might take the cards that are on the game to your prejudice, if they should be convenient for his hand.

In short, it is a general rule, that you must have in your hand a card of some sort or other, that can take, when you are to take, by equalling it to one or more cards that are on the board; as for example, with an eight you cannot take off two eighths, but only one; but with an eight you may take off two fours, or a five and three, or a seven and ace, or a six and two, which are all equal numbers amongst themselves.

You are to observe, likewise, that though you have in your hands several cards similar to those that are on the board, you can nevertheless take off only one at each tour; and each other in like manner.

He whose turn it is to play, and cannot pair any card that is on the board, having none of the same sort, or of any equal number with two or more of them, is obliged, and to put, for so doing, as many counters into the box as he puts down cards, either by the tricks he has made, or by laying down his game; he who is to deal gives, in like manner, three cards to each player out of the remainder of the stock, without cutting; and the same thing is done over again, by endeavouring to pair the cards that are on the board.

At last, when all the cards are dealt, he who clears his hand of his three cards, by taking up those on the board, wins the party; and if there are several that clear their hands, he who is nearest the dealer's left hand, wins in preference; and consequently the dealer in preference to all the rest.

You see by this, that if the seniority has some advantage, it has also some disadvantages; in fact, it is but justice that he should win, who plays the party by taking up the fewest cards, because it is the most difficult; and when nobody finishes, that is, does not discharge himself of his three cards, as it frequently happens, he that plays the last card or cards by laying down, besides that he collects all the cards which are on the game, and which serve to win the cards, he receives also of each player, a counter for the consolation. Here follow the hazards of the game, and what is paid for and against.

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## HAZARDS AND CLAIMS TO BE PAID AT THE GAME OF PAPILLON.

1. He that lays down his cards, pays as many counters to the box, as he lays down his cards.

2. He who in laying down his cards, lays down one, two, or three aces, pays down to each player as many counters as he lays down aces.

3. He who in taking the cards off the board, takes up one or more aces, receives as many counters from each player as he takes up aces.

4. He who without an ace in his hand, draws another ace from the board, wins two counters of each player. He that with a deuce, draws two aces, wins four counters from each; he that with a three, draws three aces, wins six counters from each; and he that with a four, draws the four aces, wins eight counters in like manner.

5. He who having a king, knave, or

or other card in his hand, draws three cards of the same sort, wins a counter from each player, and that is called the *haneton*, or May-bug.

6. He in like manner, who has three cards of the same sort, of which the fourth is on the board, takes it with his three, and wins a counter from each.

7. So he that in playing, draws all the cards, or the only card that remains on the board, wins a counter from each player, and this is called the *santerelle*, or the grasshopper; and in that case, he who is to play after him, is obliged to lay down his game.

8. He that in play, during the course of the party, makes his three cards, wins a counter from each, and that is called the *petit papillon*; we say, during the course of the party, because he that makes them when all the cards are played, wins the party.

9. He who in his tricks has the greatest number of cards, receives a counter from each for the cards; and when they are equal with some other players, nobody wins them, but they are paid double the next deal.

10. He, who though he does not win the party, holds out with his cards the last, receives a counter from each, and this is called the claim of *consolation*.

11. He who wins the party, or holds out to the last, takes the cards that are on the board, which serve to win the cards.

12. If the pack should be false, the deal is still good, provided the number of cards is right.

13. When the cards are wrong dealt, the deal becomes void; the moment it is perceived; and in that case there is a new deal, and he that dealt forfeits a fish to the box.

14. He that plays before his turn, is obliged to lay down his cards.

15. He that deals is to declare that they are the last cards, when there are only three cards for each left in the stock.

This game is very easy, and affords a great deal of pleasure to them who play it well; and when it is once learnt, there is no doubt of its being found agreeable.

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## CURIOUS LAW CASE.

### COURT OF KING'S BENCH, JUNE 28.

### GILLOW AND OTHERS *v.* DANVERS.

THE plaintiffs are upholsterers in Oxford-road, and brought this action against the Hon. Mr. Butler Danvers, to recover 461l. the balance of an account for furniture supplied by the plaintiffs.

From the evidence of Mr. John King, it appeared that Mr. Butler gave the plaintiffs four bills of exchange to the amount of their demand, payable at different times. After the first of these bills became due, Mr. King said, he paid a sum of money to Mr. Gillow, and then entered into a fresh contract with him, namely, that Nr. Gillow should deliver up these bills of exchange to Mr. Butler, and that Mr. King should pay him down another 100l. and give him a bill for the remainder of his balance, payable at nine months, and to be dated on the 1st of February, 1798. A written agreement to that effect, in the hand-writing of the plaintiff himself, was produced by Mr. King. Mr. King's evidence was supported by that of one of his servants.

Lord Kenyon said, that unless Mr. King was perjured from top to bottom,

bottom, and unless his servant (who had given his evidence in a very decent manner) was also perjured, the plaintiff had been premature in bringing his action. He would have his money, but he should not have brought his action in the teeth of his own positive agreement.—*Plaintiffs nonsuited.*

MESSRS. GILLOW'S ACCOUNT OF THE ABOVE CAUSE.

GILLOW *v.* THE HON. BUTLER DANVERS.

It is stated, in a paragraph in a paper of Friday se'nnight, "That the plaintiffs, Messrs. Gillow, who are eminent upholsterers in Oxford-street, agreed to furnish two rooms for the defendant for 500l. That the plaintiff's bill, however, amounted to upwards of 1000l. for which the defendant gave them bills on Messrs. Childs, bankers; but they were returned for want of effects:—that the plaintiff having sued out a writ against the defendant, on a bill for 140l. Mr. King, the defendant's father-in-law, offered them either 100l. down, and the defendant's security at nine months for the remainder, or to put an end to the matter, by taking back their furniture at 400l. That this last they refused at any price; but agreed, on being paid 100l. down, to give up all the old bills: that Mr King paid the 100l. but the defendant being in Leicestershire, he could not give the other until his return: in a fortnight, however, he returned, and repeated messages were sent to the plaintiffs, to call and receive the 100l. and security; but it appeared by the evidence of Mr. King's servant, that they never came: that my Lord Kenyon thought the action premature, and the plaintiffs were nonsuited."

From the paragraph, it would appear that Messrs. Gillow had been guilty of a glaring breach of contract in two instances:—in the first, by charging 1000l. for what they had agreed to do for 500l. and, in the second, holding the defendant to bail, when they had agreed to wait nine months: and, to make their conduct the more imposing, it would further appear that the sum of 1000l. was charged for furnishing two rooms.

Messrs. Gillow have long possessed a very extensive business, and have endeavoured, (and they hope not without success) to merit the patronage of the public. They are of opinion, that the man is little deserving fair fame, who is not anxious to preserve it from imputation; they therefore request an insertion of the following statement:—Messrs. Gillow were employed to furnish the house of Mr. Butler Danvers, in Piccadilly, in the month of February, 1797, and in the course of the following months supplied him with a great variety of articles. No agreement whatever was made with respect to any particular sum; and they charged their articles as they usually charge them; and, so far from only furnishing two rooms in Mr. Danvers's house, there was scarcely any part of the house that they did not furnish. They employed, as they do on similar occasions, carpenters, painters, &c. whose bills they paid, and which composed a very considerable part of their accounts, as appeared by the bill, which was produced and proved at the trial.

In the month of August last, they delivered in their account to Mr. Butler Danvers, the whole amount of which was 711l. 15s. 5½d.—Mr. King had paid, on account, in March, 1797, 150l. which brought the balance to 561l. 15s. 5½d. No fault was ever found with their charge; and in the month

month of December last, the defendant gave his acceptances for the amount in four bills, for 140l. 11s. each, payable in two, three, four, and five months, at Messrs. Walwynn and Co's, Bond-street.—When the first became due, it was dishonoured for want of effects; and indeed it appears that Messrs. Walwynn and Co. had not, at the time when the bills were drawn, nor for a long time previously, nor have had at any time since, any cash belonging to Mr. Butler Danvers in their hands. Mr. King sent for Mr. Richard Gillow, one of the copartners in the firm of Messrs. Gillow, and told him, Mr. Butler Danvers's embarrassed circumstances rendered him unable to pay for the goods, and proposed that he should take them again for 400l.—This he very properly refused: it would have been a highly untradesmanlike act in itself on any occasion; besides, as hath been before observed, Messrs. Gillow's bill did not consist merely of goods which could be returned; a very considerable sum had been paid for painting, for papering, for carpenter's work, gilt mouldings, &c. which could be of no service any where else. The carpets, curtains, and articles of upholstery were fitted to their situations, and would be of comparatively no value when removed, exclusive of their value originally depending on the whim and caprice of fashion and taste, which is constantly changing.

Mr. King then proposed to give Mess. Gillow 100l. and another 100l. in a few days, in case he would take Mr. Butler Danvers's bill for the remaining balance in nine months: this was agreed to: 100l. was accordingly paid. Nobody was present at this conversation but Mr. King and Mr. Gillow. Mr. Richard Gillow, anxious to fulfil his agreement, called at Mr. King's house in the course of three days:—he saw Mr. King, who affected to say he must first see Mr. Danvers; in the course of six succeeding weeks he called twice, and sometimes three times a week, at Mr. King's house, for the express purpose of procuring the 100l. and the bill, without being able to see Mr. King; and at length, finding himself trifled with, and the other bills being regularly dishonoured as they became due, Messrs. Gillow were compelled to arrest Mr. Danvers, in order to recover that to which they were justly entitled, and which they despaired of recovering by any other means.

It appeared, from the evidence of Mr. John King, at the trial, that the money and the bill had been always ready; not only so, but that he, Mr. King, had sent several messages to Mess. Gillow, to desire they might be fetched; and also sent a letter to the same effect. Mr. King's servant swore he had carried such message and letter. Every person belonging to the house of Messrs. Gillow has been strictly questioned, and no one has the least recollection of any such letter or message having been received.

Mess. Gillow wish not to pass any comment or insinuation on the character or conduct of any one in this transaction. The above is a plain and accurate statement of facts, which they must leave to the judgment of the public.

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## THE TURF GUIDE, OR CALCULATIONS OF THE ODDS IN HORSE RACING.

(*Concluded from page* 132.)

### EXAMPLE XIII.

SUPPOSE four to start, viz. A, B, C, D, and their several expec-

expectations for winning as follows:

3 A
3 B
2 C
2 D
—
10

By which it will be 6 to 4 A and B against C and D.

Secondly, it will be 7 to 3, the field against A, and the same odds against B's winning.

Thirdly, that A comes either first or second is 81 to 59; for A's expectation of winning is $\frac{3}{10}$, and the probability B's coming first, and A's second is $\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{7} = \frac{9}{70}$, and the probability of C's coming first, and A coming second, is $\frac{2}{10} \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{40}$; and the probability of D's coming first, and A second is also $\frac{3}{40}$ and $\frac{3}{70} \times \frac{3}{40} \times \frac{3}{40} \times \frac{39}{140}$, the probability of A's coming second, which being added to $\frac{3}{10}$, (his expectation of being first) $= \frac{81}{140}$ the probability of his being either first or second, and the odds 81 to 59.

Fourthly, it is 26 to 9 that A and B are not first and second. For $\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{7} = \frac{9}{70}$, the probability of A's coming first, and B second; then consequently $\frac{9}{70}$ must be the probability of B's coming first, and A second; which being added together $= \frac{18}{70}$, or $\frac{9}{35}$ the probability of their coming first and second; which being deducted from unity, there remains $\frac{26}{35}$ their not coming first and second, and the odds 26 to 9, not quite 3 to 1.

Or thus $\frac{6}{10} \times \frac{3}{7} = \frac{9}{35}$ the probability of their coming first and second, as before.

Fifthly, Sir Richard Hazard laid 6 guineas to 4, A against C, and 6 guineas to 4, B against D, what are the odds that he doth not win both these bets?

ANSWER.

16 to 9.

For $\frac{6}{10} \times \frac{6}{10} = \frac{9}{25}$, his expectation of winning both; which being deducted from unity, there remains $\frac{16}{25}$, the probability that he doth not win them both, and the odds 16 to 9, something more than 7 to 4.

EXAMPLE XIV.

There are four horses to start for a sweepstakes, viz. A, B, C, and D, and they are supposed to be as equally matched as possible.

Now Mr. Sly has laid 10 guineas, A against C, and also 10 guineas against D.

Likewise, Mr. Rider laid 10 guineas A against C, and he also laid 10 guineas B against D.

After which Mr. Dice laid Mr. Sly, 10 guineas to 4, that he will not win both his bets.

Secondly, he laid Mr. Rider 10 guineas to 4, that he will not win both his bets.

Now I desire to know what Mr. Dice's advantage, or disadvantage is, in laying the two last mentioned wagers?

First, the probability of Mr. Sly's winning both his bets, is $\frac{1}{3}$ of 14 guineas; and Mr. Dice's expectation is $\frac{2}{3}$ of 14 guineas, or 9l. 16s. which being deducted from his own stake, (10 guineas) there remains 14s. his disadvantage in that bet.

Secondly, Mr. Rider's expectation of winning his two bets is $\frac{1}{4}$, and, therefore, Mr. Dice's expectation of the 14 guineas, is $\frac{3}{4}$, or 11l. 0s. 6d. from which deduct 10 guineas, (his own stake) there remains 10s. 6d. his advantage in this bet; which being deducted from 14s. (his disadvantage in the other) there remains 3s. 6d. his disadvantage in laying both these bets.

EXAMPLE XV.

Suppose seven to start, viz. A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, all equal, to run one single heat; the first to have the prize and the second the stakes.

First,

First, the probability of A's winning either prize or stakes, may be obtained by seeking severally the probabilities of his coming first and second, and add them together thus; viz. the probability of his coming first is $\frac{1}{7}$, (as before) and $\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{7}$ the probability of his coming second; which being added to $\frac{1}{7}$ (the probability of his coming first,) $= \frac{2}{7}$ the probability of his either first or second; and the odds is 5 to 2 that he neither wins the prize or stakes, as may be seen at once in the following scheme:

1 A
1 B
1 C
1 D
1 E
1 F
1 G
—
7

Or it may be found at one operation, by seeking the probability of his neither coming first nor second; thus $\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{5}{7}$ the probability, that he neither wins nor stakes as above.

What is the odds that A is neither first, second, nor third?

ANSWER.

4 to 3, as may be seen above at first sight: or by seeking severally the probabilities of his coming first, second, and third, and adding them together; or by seeking the probability of his neither coming first, second, or third, which is done at one operation, thus, $\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{7}$, which being deducted from unity there remains $\frac{3}{7}$ the probability of his being one of the first three, and the odds 4 to 3.

And provided A and B were both to belong to one person, then the probability of that person's winning the ptize, would be $\frac{2}{7}$, and the odds 5 to 2.

Secondly, it is 11 to 10 that he wins the prize or stakes, thus, $\frac{5}{7} \times \frac{4}{7} = \frac{10}{21}$ the probability of his winning neither, which, being deducted from unity, leaves $\frac{11}{21}$ the probability of his winning one of them, and the odds 11 to 10.

Thirdly, it is 20 to 1 that he doth not win both the prize and the stakes. Calculate thus, viz. $\frac{2}{7} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{21}$ the probability of his winning both, and the odds 20 to 1.

And the probability of A and B both coming in the first three, is $\frac{1}{7}$; calculated thus, $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{7}$ the probability, and the odds 6 to 1. Proved thus, find the probabilities of their coming in the six different orders as follows, whose sum is the probability required.

A, B, C, &c. $\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{1}{6} \qquad = \frac{1}{42}$
A, C, &c. B, $\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \qquad = \frac{1}{42}$
B, A, C, &c. $\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{1}{6} \qquad = \frac{1}{42}$
B, C, &c. A, $\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{42}$
C, &c. A, B, $\frac{5}{7} \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{42}$
C, &c. B, A, $\frac{5}{7} \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{42}$

Total $\frac{6}{42}$ or $\frac{1}{7}$

And lastly, it is 5 to 2, that either A or B, or both A and B, are in the first three, for $\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{3}{6} = \frac{2}{7}$ the probability that neither of them comes in first three; which being deducted from unity, there remains $\frac{5}{7}$ the probability of one or both coming in the first three. Odds 5 to 2.

EXAMPLE XVI.

Suppose four start, viz. A, B, C, and D, and the odds to be 8 to 6 A against B, 6 to 4 B against C, and 2 to 1 C against D.

And that Sir Thomus Turf laid 500 guineas that D will come hindmost, What is his advantage or disadvantage in laying the said bet?

Find the several probabilities of their coming in the six different orders, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| A, B C, $\frac{4}{10} \times \frac{6}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{15}$, or - | $\frac{245000000}{1837500000}$ |
| A, C, B, $\frac{4}{10} \times \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{10}$, or - | $\frac{183750000}{1837500000}$ |
| B, A, C, $\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{4}{7} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{35}$, or - | $\frac{210000000}{1837500000}$ |
| B, C, A, $\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{12}{175}$, or - | $\frac{126000000}{1837500000}$ |
| C, A, B, $\frac{2}{10} \times \frac{4}{8} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{40}$, or - | $\frac{137812500}{1837500000}$ |
| C, B, A, $\frac{2}{10} \times \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{3}{50}$, or - | $\frac{110250000}{1837500000}$ |
| Total | $\frac{1012812500}{1837500000}$ |

Which is the probability of D's coming hindmoſt; therefore Sir Thomas's expectation of the 1000 guineas, is $\frac{10128125}{18375000}$ of that ſum; from which deduct his own ſtake, there remains $\frac{940625}{18375}$ of a guinea, or which is the ſame $51\frac{28}{147}$ guineas, or 53l. 15s. the advantage required; or ſo much is the ſum he might give upon equality of chance to another perſon, to lay him the ſame wager.

Secondly, let us ſuppoſe Sir Robert Raſh to have laid 600 guineas to 400, that D will come hindmoſt, What will his advantage or diſadvantage be by laying that wager?

You have found already the probability of D's coming hindmoſt to be $\frac{10128125}{18375000}$. Therefore Sir Roberts's expectation of the 1000 guineas, is $\frac{10128125}{18375000}$ of that ſum, which being deducted from his own ſtake, there remains $48\frac{14875}{18375}$, or 51l. 5s. $\frac{168}{735}$ his diſadvantage; or ſo much he ought to give upon equality of chance to another perſon, to take the bet off his hands.

This ſhews the advantage, or diſadvantage, in laying leſs or more than the true odds; which in this caſe, is 10,128,125 to 8,246,875, not quite 16 to 13.

## CRIM. CON.

DOCTORS' COMMONS, JUNE 30, 1798.

MR. Ramus, now reſident at Bengal, exhibited charges of adultery againſt his wife, now in England, by which it appeared, from the evidence adduced, that the parties had been married in India, and lived together for ſeveral years in conjugal felicity, but that on account of ill-health, Mrs. Ramus was ſent to England, and, with her children, was committed to the care of Mr. Ramus, of the Treaſury, the brother of her huſband, and with a proviſion of One Thouſand Pounds per annum, for their maintenance, which her huſband had provided by appropriating the greateſt part of his then income, and by borrowing Two Thouſand Pounds for her immediate ſupply.

It appeared from the teſtimony of her ſervants, that ſhe lived in an elegant ſtile in Bond-ſtreet; afterwards at Brighton, and then in Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare; at all which places ſhe was in the habits of receiving the viſits of ſeveral young men, and entertaining them ſingly till very late hours, and under circumſtances that were convincing proofs to all the ſervants that ſhe had been guilty of adultery, particularly with the following gentlemen—Mr. Barton, Captain Bloomfield of the Engineers, then at Brighton, Mr. Cameron, and two other of the Mates in whoſe ſhip ſhe returned to England. It alſo appeared that ſhe afterwards was arreſted, and ſurrendered to the Fleet priſon, in the year 1796; and then entered into criminal intercourſe with a Mr. Fenwick, then alſo a priſoner, and reſiding in the ſame gallery: for the better accommodation of their pur-

purpoſes, they exchanged rooms, and became inmates in the ſame bed, and thus cohabited together for many months—Mrs. Ramus at one time declaring to her ſervant that Mr. Fenwick had *bought her*, and therefore ſhe thought they might as well live together; and in further proof of their criminal intercourſe, the depoſitions of the two *liſtening* witneſſes, viz. Mr. Cowan and Mr. Ledley, were read, whereby it appeared that the parties had been mutually happy. To all theſe depoſitions, the Advocates for Mrs. Ramus made no defence, but ſubmitted to the deciſion of the Court, who declared that the latter facts needed no aid in proof from the charges exhibited againſt the former part of her conduct; but the Judge obſerved, there was a ſtrange declaration on the part of the lady, that "Mr. Fenwick had bought her," which, had ſhe alledged herſelf in defence, would certainly have demanded conſiderable attention; that being declined, there could be no reaſon for refuſing conſent to her huſband's prayer for a ſeparation. Two of her eldeſt daughters were Wards of the Court of Chancery, and out of her controul.

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### RICKETTS *v.* RICKETTS.

Dr. Nicholl, after ſome prefatory obſervations, moved the Judge, Sir William Scott, for a divorce *a Menſa et Thoro* between the plaintiff and Caſſandra Ricketts, his preſent wife, in conſequence of adultery committed by the latter, and for which the plaintiff in the Court of King's Bench obtained a verdict for five thouſand pounds damages, againſt Charles William Tayler, Eſq. Member of Parliament for Wells.

It appeared that Mr. Ricketts, who is a Barriſter, had occaſion to go the Spring Circuit in 1797, when he left his wife reſident at the houſe of her mother, the Dowager Lady Say and Sele.

The principal evidence was that of Cook, a taylor, in Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare. This man's houſe was oppoſite that kept nominally by the valet of Mr. Tayler, for the reception of ladies. One day he ſaw Mr. Tayler converſing with a lady in Cavendiſh-ſquare, and returning home ſoon afterwards, he perceived that one of the ſhutters of Mr. Tayler's window was cloſed, as was his cuſtom whenever he had a female with him. Cook ſaw Mr. Tayler let out the ſame lady whom he had ſeen with him in Cavendiſh-ſquare, after which he went up and looked after her out of the window. He ſaw the ſame lady afterwards viſit Mr. Tayler twice, and from the ſhutter being cloſed, as well as from other obſervations, he verily believed that a criminal intercourſe had each time taken place between the parties. Being afterwards taken down to a part of the country, where Mrs. Ricketts reſided, he immediately recognized her as the viſitant of Mr. Tayler.

Mrs. Rickett's maid ſwore, that her miſtreſs, about the time alluded to, contrary to her uſual cuſtom, was in the habit of going out unattended. She heard her ſpeak in very tender language of Mr. Tayler, who ſhe ſaid was fond of her. At night, when undreſſing her, ſhe again ſpoke in ſuch language as the deponent could not repeat, acknowledged that ſhe had a criminal intercourſe with him, and once at a ball given at a lady's houſe—that ſhe wiſhed he was to go to bed to her inſtead of her huſband, for ſhe loved him infinitely better, &c. &c.

Three letters were then read, one from Mr. Tayler to Mrs. Ricketts, apologizing for his quitting her

her at a ball, and going away with another to escape suspicion from a Mrs. D——, and not to make her jealous—in the conclusion he says —“ Whatever appearances he might assume before others, he would always feel warmly for Cassandra.” The second was from Mrs. Ricketts to him, reproaching him for inconstancy and inattention, wishing him happy, but expressing a determination to avoid him in future.—The third was a letter from the lady to Major Ramsay, her relation, requesting to know what Charles (Tayler) said of her? &c. &c. The second letter was not sent to Tayler, as Ramsay, who was consulted on it, thought it too long, and all three of them were found in a letter case belonging to the latter.

The next exhibit was that of Mr. Richards, a friend of Mr. Ricketts, to whom the lady acknowledged the letters, and the criminal intercourse with Tayler, particularly on the three visits she made him. She said Mr. Tayler paid great attention to her in her husband's absence, and she at last yielded to his importunities.

Dr. Lawrence said, all that had been advanced amounted to no more than proofs of indiscretion, according to the practice of that court, from which they were not warranted to infer the least act of criminality. As to the confessions they could not be made evidence in that court, and as there were no proximate acts shewn, he should think it necessary to state his objections to the application for a divorce.

Dr. Nicholl then proceeded to argue exhibits, which were nearly the same as the evidence adduced in another case, where there was no defence, nor any vexatious opposition interposed. For instance, if a woman proved with child here, or West Indies, the circumstance would be sufficient ground for a divorce, though no criminal acts should be in evidence. In the same way a married woman accompanying a man into a house of ill fame, without proof of any further intercourse, was recently deemed sufficient to authorize a divorce. He then mentioned the different heads of evidence, in order to shew that there was a moral probability of the intercourse having taken place, which he contended to be all that was required.

Sir William Scott, in delivering his decision, observed, that there were sufficient proofs of the parties having been legally married, in which state they continued several years, nor did it appear that Mr. Ricketts was by any means forgetful of his duty as a husband, nor insensible to the love he had a right to expect from his wife, who, in the spring of the year 1797, became infatuated with an unruly passion, which alienated her affections from the person with whom she was united. Adverting to the exhibit of Cook, he observed, that, considering the licentious purposes for which Tayler kept the house in Margaret-street, together with the closing of the shutter, the clandestine way of letting her in and out, &c. it was not very uncharitable to conclude that Mrs. Ricketts's visits were dictated by motives beyond what may commonly be termed indiscretion. But there was no occasion to rest here. There remained the letters found in the possession of Major Ramsay, whom, he was sorry to find acting in subserviency to the corrupt purpose of ruining his kinswoman. The first of these from Tayler was far from being written in the stile of a desponding lover, or of one who did not meet with all the encouragement that he could wish. When with this was coupled the infatuated passion of the unfortunate Lady,

Lady, as expressed to her maid, it was not to be supposed that, on her visits to Mr. Tayler, she would have missed the opportunities she had of gratifying it. The letters indeed of themselves would not be competent evidence; but in conjunction with those opportunities; and her confessions to her maid, and Mr. Richards, he thought Mr. Ricketts entitled to a divorce *a mensa et thoro*—which was accordingly pronounced.

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*For the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

On the Influence of the Gymnastic Exercises, on the Manners and Constitutions of the Ancient Greeks.

AMONG all the various institutions which owed their origin to Greece, it is not possible to conceive one more pernicious, or more calculated to sabilitate the human species, than the Gymnastic art. Galen has completely demonstrated this in an expres treatise on the subject, as well as by innumerable arguments scattered among his other writings, in which he refutes, in the most convincing manner, all that had been advanced by their defenders, in favour of the athletic exercises. Yet there have appeared, among the moderns, some weak writers and feeble critics, who have attempted to justify practices for ever condemned by the greatest physician of antiquity, who spoke of what fell daily under his own observation, the minutest circumstances of which could not escape his notice; if his opinion may be trusted, these modern authors, who have written in defence of such institutions, are blinded travellers, led astray by the thread of a false and fallacious system.

Those among the ancients who constantly practised the art of boxing, or of wrestling, turned emaciated in the limbs, from the lips down to the feet, while the upper part of their bodies acquired an enormous bulk. Such on the contrary as exercised themselves in running and leaping, grew emaciated from the head downwards to the waist, and the lower part of their body and limbs increased to a size beyond all proportion too great. This is a remark made by Xenophon, and it is agreeable to reason, as it may be easily conceived that the nutricious juices of the body would be most copiously directed to those parts that were exposed to the most violent and long-continued exertions.

Though the ancients have said nothing of the symptoms incident to the discobuli, whose exercise it was to heave to a vast distance, quoits of an enormous size, yet we may be certain, that in them the muscular part of the arm must have been dilated to a monstrous volume, and the neck so entirely deprived of its flexibility, that it would become impossible to turn the head to the right or to the left, the vertebræ being too severely compressed, in order to augment the force of the throw.

Above all, nothing could be more pernicious than the extravagant races which it was the practice to make children attempt in the Olympic course, and at all the solemn games of Greece. In these, the extraordinary action of the atmosphere upon their tender fibres, must have been extremely apt to wound the organs of respiration, and bring on consumptions of the lungs, which the antients were as incapable of curing, as the moderns.

Should it be pretended that such exercises might have been useful, had the Greeks known how to keep them within moderate bounds, the answer is obvious. In these modera-

moderation was impossible, for they were founded on emulation. It is the nature of emulation to know neither bounds nor medium; one must either vanquish or be vanquished; one great effort brought on another still more great, and the combatants were enervated both by defeat and by victory.

Before one champion could become famous, an hundred others must have perished in the trials without taking into the account those who would be mutilated to such a degree, as to become equally useless to the state, and burdensome to themselves.

The nervous system of the human frame, is susceptible only of a certain degree of tension. In every exertion beyond that, what is gained in one part, is inevitably lost in another. In the wrestlers, the hands were strengthened at the expence of the feet, and, in the racers, the feet acquired strength at the expence of the arms. The equilibrium of all the powers of the body was destroyed by a particular force, which, being purely factitious, soon degenerated into weakness.

Montesquieu asserts, that it was the exercise of wrestling which gained the Thebans the battle of Leuctra; but he forgot that this battle was fought in the 102d Olympiad, when, for four hundred years, the Lacedomians had practised as well as the Thebans, the exercise of wrestling, which nevertheless could not save them from a total defeat. It was the genius of Epaminondas, combined with other particular accidental causes, that rendered the Thebans victorious at Leuctra. The gymnastic art had no share in that victory; and soon after, the world beheld these same Thebans vanquished at Cheronæ, reduced into captivity by Alexander, and sold at last to the highest bidder, as slaves in a market, while the plough passed over, and corn grew on the very spot where Thebes had stood. Could a nation which had never practised the gymnastic art, ever experience a fate more humiliating, or terminate its career by a more terrible catastrophe?

In reading history, it is always more prudent to judge of events by their consequences, than by causes, which are often covered with an impenetrable veil. To prove the advantages, and the utility of gymnastic wrestling, the author of the Spirit of Laws should have demonstrated, that Thebes was never destroyed, and the Thebans name never effaced from the list of nations.

The Macedonians, whom Demosthenes affected continually to term barbarians, had strong nerves, and a degree of good sense consequent upon such a conformation of the fibres; they applied themselves but little to athletic exercises, yet in pitched battles almost constantly defeated the other Greeks. The Bæotians, the Phocions, the Spartans, the Athenians; in short, all who durst oppose themselves to the Macedonian forces, fell in succession almost as corn before the sickle of the reaper.

The Roman soldiery who knew not even the name of the gymnastic art, began their march in the morning, and were sure before evening to vanquish the Greeks, wherever they could find them. Unfortunately they came upon them, at a time when already they were entirely enervated by the very efforts they had made to render themselves robust.

Even supposing these exercises of boxing, pancratium, and extravagant racing, had not brought on the monstrous deformities already mentioned, the too abundant perspiration, and too great effusion of sweat, which such practices could not

not fail to excite, must have been more than sufficient to debilitate the human body, by depriving it of a great part of the juices necessary to its preservation.

Accordingly, Galen assures us, in the most positive terms, that, from Hippocrates down to himself, no Greek physician had approved of the temperament, constitution, or regimen of the Athlæa.

It is truly absurd to oppose, as has been done to the testimony of all the physicians of Greece, the insignificant authority of such a writer as Lucian, who has composed a dialogue on the gymnastic art, in which, by an inconceivable ignorance of ancient history, he ventures to introduce Solon, as if that legislator had been a zealous partisan of the Athletæ, to whom, on the contrary, he was a decided enemy. Solon reduced to almost nothing the rewards which were destined for the champion, and taught the Athenians, that it was infinitely more advantageous to employ the funds of the state, in bringing up orphans, than in supporting wrestlers, useless in times of peace, and still more useless in time of war; for, according to the expression of Euripides, they were the worst of all the Grecian soldiers.

It has hitherto been thought, that the combats of the gladiators at Rome, were a spectacle beyond comparison more cruel, than the gymnastic combats of the Greeks; but the truth is, the one were as cruel as the other. The wounded gladiators might be healed by able chiurgeons; and Galen saved the life of most of those who had received wounds at Pergamus, where he resided. But the Grecian champions could not be cured, because, in their combats, entire members were torn off. They lost eyes, teeth, nose, chin, and ears; and, in short, looked like men hardly escaped from the paws of a tyger or a leopard. Can we conceive any thing more atrocious than to see champions naked, disgustful with blood, tearing each others bodies with gantlers, and inflicting so many contusions on the face, that all the features were altered to such a degree, that a mother after these exploits, could not recognize her son, and brothers were unable to know one another by sight? On these accounts, it is certain, as Isocrates assures us, that none but the vilest of the populace from the obscurest villages of Greece, would embrace so infamous a trade, for want of having learned another that might have enabled them to live with less trouble and less renown.

With regard to horse-races, they produced upon these animals the same effects that the gymnastic exercises did upon the human species, that is to say, their race was totally enervated throughout all Greece, where they had the consummate folly to bring upon the course, fillies so young, that one single trial of that kind, ruined them for ever.

The English have greatly degraded the breed of their horses, by the Newmarket races, and others of a sinmilar kind through the kingdom; but had they imitated the Greeks, and made fillies enter the lists, there would not at this day have remained in all Britain, a single horse worth riding.

Pindar, speaks of a race at the Pythian games, where there were, says he, no less than forty chariots broken to pieces, and forty charioteers overturned on the sand; which made, to use an expression of Sophocles, a shipwreck by land. This signifies, in other words, that there were then destroyed, without any benefit to the state, a great number of men and useful animals, whereof some were crushed to death

death upon the ſpot, and others languiſhed in long continued pain. Thus were all the horrors of war exhibited in the midſt of peace.

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A PHILOSOPHICAL AND PRACTICAL TREATISE ON HORSES, AND ON THE MORAL DUTIES OF MAN TOWARDS THE BRUTE CREATION,

BY JOHN LAWRENCE,

2 vols. 8vo. boards, 14s. *Longman.*

(*Continued from page* 140.)

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OUR Author proceeds.—To Gibſon and Bracken, ſucceeded Bartlet and Oſmer, both regular bred ſurgeons. Bartlet may be looked upon as the commentator of Gibſon and Bracken, whoſe redundancies he judiciouſly pruned, and whoſe ſyſtems he reduced to a compaſs more convenient to the generality of readers. He alſo contributed conſiderably to public information, from his own genuine ſtock of veterinary knowledge; but in no reſpect was his book of greater ſervice to the country, than by the communication of the celebrated M. la Foſſe's Theory of Shoeing, and management of the feet; from which (although by no means perfect, or indeed often practicable) the hint was firſt taken of improving our wretched and unnatural ſyſtem of ſhoeing, or rather of cramping and clogging the feet of our horſes. Bartlet's Preface to the Gentleman's Farriery is particularly excellent, and to the purpoſe; and I have no doubt, has acted as a ſtimulus to many gentlemen of the faculty to undertake veterinary practice. I have ſome obſcure recollection of "A Compendium of Farriery," written by Bartlet, but am uncertain as to the fact, and have at the inſtant no means of enquiry.

Oſmer bequeathed to his country a Treatiſe on the Lameneſs and Diſeaſes of Horſes, which, notwithſtanding certain errors and excentricities, and his attempt to ſupport the vain and unphiloſophic notion of the inelaſticity of the tendons, (whilſt he allows elaſticity to the fibres of which thoſe tendons are compoſed) is generally excellent, replete with practical utility, and the apparent reſult of much experience. His obſervations on epidemics in cattle, commonly called diſtemper, are well worth the attention of the veterinary ſurgeon; but his ſyſtem of horſe-ſhoeing, and treatment of the feet, forms the moſt valuable part of his work; on that branch of the veterinary art he may indeed be eſteemed our original writer, from whoſe ideas our preſent improved practice has originated. This facetious and good-natured writer (ſuch Oſmer ſeems to have been) alſo publiſhed a whimſical pamphlet, under the title of, "A Diſſertation on Horſes," in which he affects to be diſſatisfied at our diſtinguiſhing that particular ſpecies of the horſe, deſtined to the courſe, by the uſual denomination of blood: contending, that we ought rather to ſtile them fine, or foreign horſes. In this ſpecies he had great ſkill, accompanied by no ſmall prejudice in their favour. His pamphlet affords good information on the origin of the racing breed in this country; and had ſome of his remarks been attended to, many a thouſand, which has been groundleſsly laviſhed away in the ſtuds, might have been ſpared. He has written with conſiderable ſkill on the mechanic powers of motion in thoſe living engines called horſes; and, on all the above recited topics, if he has not abſolutely hit the exact medium of truth, he has at leaſt made a very near

near approach, and has said enough at once to animate and assist succeeding enquirers.

To this short, but meritorious list of writers on horses, during the present century; which, by general consent, are esteemed our English veterinary classics, I think, in justice, ought to be added the respectable names of Berenger, and Lord Pembroke. The work of the former is a Treatise on the Military Manege, ancient and modern; a subject on which I possess no information from experience. My Lord Pembroke's book ought to be consulted by every gentleman who keeps a horse, and who wishes to have that most important part of him, the foot, in a state of preservation.

Mr. Clarke fills the respectable office of his Majesty's farrier for Scotland. He has published two treatises on shoeing, and on the prevention of diseases in horses; and has acquitted himself with that ability, which we had a right to expect from a master of his profession, and, at the same time, a man of sound understanding, and good judgment. If my memory serve me faithfully, he was the first of our writers who taught—that unctuous and greasy applications, by closing up the pores, and preventing the necessary emission of the perspirable fluid, really impeded, in place of promoting, the growth of ungular and horny substances; and who recommended, in lieu thereof, that horses hoofs should be stopped with clay, and washed with water. Without being entirely convinced of the truth of the proposition, respecting unctuous applications (on which I shall explain myself in proper place), I can very safely recommend the water in all cases, and in most the clay, from my own experience.

Over and above the writers already adverted to, a number of gentlemen of the profession of surgery, since the days of Gibson and Bracken, whose names I cannot immediately recollect, have published treatises on farriery; with very laudible intentions, no doubt, for the promotion of veterinary knowledge; but although their several works contain now and then a useful remark of their own, yet their obligations to the original writers are so extensive, as to render farther observation unnecessary.

Of the mere compilers, authors of Sportsmens' and Farriers' Dictionaries, and Dispensaries, retailers of infallible nostrums, hereditary receipts, and so forth; we have had many more than *quant. suff.* in the course of the present century. These worthy labourers in the vinyard may be characterised as follows; some of them had, perhaps, a superficial knowledge of horses, but none at all, either of physic or surgery; others, had a smattering of medicine, without any knowledge of horses; but the greater part of them, seem to have known nothing at all, of either the one or the other. The irrevocable sentence of public opinion has long since passed upon these books: their very titles have been long forgotten.

There are yet one or two compilations, which I by no means intend to include in this general censure. Mr. Topham's Book, I have not yet had an opportunity to peruse. Mr. Mill's Treatise on Cattle, is in some respects a useful compilation; particularly as a book of reference to those authors of different countries, who have treated on veterinary subjects. It also sketches out a good general outline of practice for the veterinary surgeon. But how much to be regretted it is, that this gentleman, who, although a man of learning, of good understanding, and good sense, was utterly devoid of practical

tical knowledge of horſes, or of any of thoſe animals on which he undertook to treat, had not ſubmitted his manuſcript to the correction of ſome friend of experience in thoſe matters. Such a diſcreet proceeding might have ſaved the reputation of his book, by purging it of many errors, ſome of which are of ſo extraordinary a complexion, that it is ſcarce poſſible for a man who has any knowledge of the matter, to peruſe them with a grave face. What pig-breeder but muſt ſmile at the directions of Mr. Mills, to cut pigs at ſix months old; and to put ſtores up to fat upon wheat, allowing them ſcarce any thing to drink?

Whilſt Mr. Mills is quoting our late writers on farriery, or Sharpe on the operations of ſurgery, he is always rational and inſtructive; but why attempt to revive the exploded and irrational whimſies of Vegetius and the ancient writers? Even the authority of the Maiſon Ruſtique will, at this time of day, and in this country, fail to induce the enlightened ſportſman to give his horſe a doſe of ſublimate, freſh butter and red wine, on taking him up from graſs. Nearly all that is ſaid on the ſubject of breeding in Mills's book, will be ridiculed as obſolete and inapplicable, as well as irrational, by the Engliſh breeders of the preſent time.

After having introduced a treatiſe on live ſtock in general, it is impoſſible not to recollect a late excellent work of that kind, written by Mr. George Culley, a Northumberland farmer, and which ought to be in the hands of every farmer in Britain. It is the only original work of the kind in our language, and contains, in a ſmall compaſs, a moſt valuable fund of information (chiefly from the author's own experience) concerning the different breeds of animals in uſe among us at the preſent time, with their comparative merits. Mr. Culley's chief attention ſeems to have been paid to horned cattle and ſheep; but what he ſays relative to horſes is truly intereſting. He is an advocate for the late Mr. Bakewell's Syſtem of Breeding Cattle, in and in, that is to ſay, from the neareſt affinities, provided they be of the beſt breed which is to be procured, and of the trueſt ſymmetry; a ſyſtem in direct oppoſition to the old one, of croſſing breeds, which ſtill maintains its ground in our ſtuds of horſes. There is no doubt but this new method has produced the moſt valuable, and the moſt beautiful cattle, ever ſeen in England. This author alſo recommends the barrel ſhape in cattle, with ſmall bone, as the quickeſt feeders, in preference to depth and large bone. Enquirers after truth, although they may not, any more than myſelf, be preciſely of the ſame opinion with this author, in all points, will yet find their ideas expanded, and the ſphere of their information enlarged, by a peruſal of his work: which, conſidering the univerſal attention paid of late years to agricultural topics among us, I wonder much has not paſſed through a greater number of editions; as to its merits in reſpect of ſtyle, if plain, unaffected good ſenſe, conciſeneſs and perſpicuity, are yet to be numbered among the merits of a compoſition, Mr. Culley's book has a great deal to boaſt.

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AN ACT FOR ASCERTAINING THE DUTY PAYABLE ON TAXED CARTS—29th JUNE, 1798.

*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

WHEREAS by an act paſſed in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, for repealing the duties on

on carriages, and imposing new duties in lieu thereof, the duty imposed on carriages, commonly called taxed carts, is also repealed; and it is expedient to place such carriages under the regulations, and subject to the duties herein-after-mentioned; may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that there shall be charged, raised, levied, and paid, unto and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for and upon every carriage with less than four wheels, to be drawn by one horse, mare, or gelding, which shall be built and constructed wholly of wood and iron, without any covering other than a tilted covering, and without any lining or springs, or any ornament whatever, other than paint of a dark colour, for the preservation of the wood or iron only, and which shall have the words "a taxed cart," and also the owners name and place of abode thereon, and the price of which, (repairs excepted), shall not have exceeded, or the value whereof shall not at any time exceed the sum of twelve pounds sterling, the annual sum of one pound and four shillings, which duty shall be raised, levied, collected, paid, accounted for, and applied in the same manner, by the same persons respectively, and under the like rules, directions, and provisions and to the like uses as the duties on carriages imposed by the said recited act, are directed to be raised, levied, collected, paid, accounted for, and applied.

2. Provided always, and it be further enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any person to set up or keep any carriage as a taxed cart, on payment of the duty hereby granted, who shall be liable to be assessed to the duties granted by the said recited act on carriages in respect of any four-wheeled carriage kept or used by him or her, or to the duties thereby granted on male servants, in respect of two male servants retained or employed by him or her; but every such person who shall keep any such carriage shall be liable to, and shall be charged for the same at the rate prescribed, and according to the directions contained in the said recited act, in respect of carriages, with less than four wheels, therein mentioned.

3. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that if any person occupying a farm, and making a livelihood solely thereby, or any person carrying on a trade, and making a livelihood solely thereby, or by such occupation or trade jointly, or any ecclesiastical person not possessed of an annual income of one hundred pounds or upwards, whether arising from ecclesiastical preferment, or otherwise, shall keep any such carriage subject to the duty hereby granted, every such person shall be charged in respect of the horse, mare, or gelding, used for the purpose of drawing such carriage, at the rate prescribed by the said recited act for horses not kept for the purpose of riding, or of drawing any carriage charged with duty by the said act; provided always, that such horse, mare, or gelding, shall not be at any time used by such person for the purpose of riding, or of drawing any carriage chargeable with duty by the said recited act.

4. And be it further enacted, that every person to be rated and assessed for such carriage as aforesaid, shall mark, or paint, on a black ground in white letters, or on a white ground in black letters, on the outside of the back pannel, or back part of such carriage, or in case

caſe ſuch carriage ſhall be conſtructed without a back pannel, or any back part on which ſuch letters may be marked or painted, then on the ſide, or on ſome conſpicuous part of ſuch carriage, on the outſide thereof, his or her chriſtian and ſurnames, and the place of his or her abode, and the words "a taxed cart," in roman letters, and in words at full length, each of ſuch letters being at leaſt one inch in length, and of a breadth in proportion, and ſhall, upon demand being made, produce ſuch carriage, ſo marked or painted, to the aſſeſſor or aſſeſſors, ſurveyor or ſurveyors, inſpector or inſpectors, of the ſaid rate or duty, or at any meeting of the commiſſioners for putting this act in execution, or to any two or more of them, to be examined by them, or any or either of them, reſpecting all or any of the particulars above-mentioned; and if any perſon or perſons ſhall have or keep any carriage as aforeſaid with leſs than four wheels, and ſuch carriage ſhall, in reſpect of the price thereof, or for any ſubſequent addition, (repairs excepted), have been charged (the proof of which lie on the owner or owners of ſuch carriage) at any ſum exceeding twelve pounds ſterling; or if the value thereof ſhall appear to the ſaid commiſſioners, on examination, to exceed the ſaid ſum of twelve pounds ſterling; or if ſuch carriage ſhall be built or conſtructed in any reſpect contrary to the proviſions herein-before mentioned, or ſhall not be ſo marked as aforeſaid; or if ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall neglect or refuſe, upon demand being made, to produce ſuch carriage ſo marked to the aſſeſſor or aſſeſſors, ſurveyor or ſurveyors, inſpector or inſpectors, of the ſaid rate or duty, or to the commiſſioners as aforeſaid, for the examination of them, or any or either of them, every ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be liable to, and ſhall be charged at, the rate preſcribed according to the directions contained in the ſaid recited act in reſpect of carriages with leſs than four wheels therein-mentioned; and the ſaid ſurveyor or ſurveyors, upon notice thereof, ſhall certify the ſame in writing, under his or their hand or hands to any two or more of the commiſſioners for putting the ſaid recited act in execution, in order to have ſuch carriage charged at the rate preſcribed by the ſaid recited act, in the aſſeſſment made or to be made for that year, and any two or more of the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall thereupon cauſe the aſſeſſment to be rectified or made according to ſuch certificate, and the ſaid rate and duty to be levied and paid accordingly.

5. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to extend to ſubject to the ſaid duty any cart whatever which ſhall be kept truly and without fraud to be uſed wholly in the affairs of huſbandry or of trade, by reaſon of the owner or any of his or her ſervants riding thereon or therein, when laden, or when returning from any place to which, or when going to any place from which, any load ſhall have been or ſhall be to be carried in ſuch carriage, in the courſe of huſbandry, or for the purpoſe of trade, or for conveying the owners thereof, or their families, to or from divine ſervice on Sundays, or for carrying perſons going to or returning from the election of Members to ſerve in Parliament, in caſe ſuch carriage ſhall not have been uſed for any purpoſe of riding thereon or therein, ſave as aforeſaid.

6. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that any carriage with leſs than four wheels, of whatever conſtruction the ſame may be, which ſhall be at any time lent or let out to hire, ſhall be ſubject to the

the duty imposed on such carriages by the said recited act; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

7. And be it further enacted, that no person assessed for any such cart as aforesaid, to the duties hereby granted, shall be charged in respect thereof with the additional duties granted by an act, intituled, *An act for granting to his Majesty an aid and contribution for the prosecution of the war*.

8. And be it further enacted, that in case any carts built and constructed according to the directions of an act passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, shall have been assessed to the said additional duties granted by the said act, for granting an aid and contribution for the prosecution of the war, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the commissioners for executing the said last-mentioned act, and they are hereby required to hear and determine any appeal against such assessment; and in case such cart shall, in the judgment of the said commissioners, be entitled, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, to be exempted from any assessment to be made by virtue of the said act, for granting an aid and contribution for the prosecution of the war, then the said commissioners shall cause such assessment to be vacated, but so as not to annul any payment already made on any such assessment, nor to impede the collection of any arrears fallen due before the vacating such assessment: provided always, that no such appeal shall be heard or determined but after ten days notice to the surveyor or inspector of the said duties: and every such inspector and surveyor receiving such notice as aforesaid, is hereby authorized and required to attend the determination of such appeal; and in case either the party, or such inspector or surveyor, shall be dissatisfied with the determination of such commissioners, they respectively may demand a case, in like manner as under any act or acts of Parliament with relation to assessed taxes.

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## THE FEAST OF WIT;

OR,

## *SPORTSMAN's HALL.*

### ANECDOTE.

A Person who was lately convicted for horse-stealing, whilst he was in prison, received a visit from his wife, who, after bewailing her unhappy fate with tears and lamentations, reproached her husband as being the cause of her distress, and observed, that it would be the means of shortening her days. "I cannot answer for that, my dear," replied he, "but I am damnably afraid it will shorten mine."

### BON MOT.

The late Sir Thomas Robinson spoke *very bad* French, and the present King of Denmark *worse* English. After a gala at Ranelagh, on his arrival, he waited on the Knight to express his sense of the entertainments. Some hours after the King had departed, Lord Chesterfield entered, and with a very grave face condoled with Sir Thomas on the misunderstanding between *him* and the King, which engrossed the talk of the town. The astonished Knight protested there was no truth whatever in the report—which Lord Chesterfield interrupted, by saying, "Confess or deny, Sir Thomas, as you please, but

but every one knows there was *much bad language passed between you!*"

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The study of politics has now become so much a matter of influence with one party, and interest with the other, every man calculating either how much he can give, or how much he can get, that the genuine family of *Quidnuncs* is almost extinct. It was not so formerly—Lord Orford mentions in one of his letters to General Conway, that in the time of Wilkes, a sober Citizen was so possessed with the cry of the day, that he began a letter to his correspondent, "Dear Sir, I take the *Wilkes and Liberty* to inform you,"

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An Irish gentleman, speaking lately of the rebels in that country, seemed rather to make a treasonable lapse. He said, "By ——, if I was on the *other side* of the water, I should be on *their* side."

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A Dublin paper states, that search being made in an *empty house*, it was found *full* of pikes and ammunition.

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Of Bishop Burnet's absence of mind there are many anecdotes told; but few perhaps more striking than the following, related by Lord Orford: dining with the Dutchess of Marlborough after the Duke's disgrace, Burnet was comparing him to Belisarius. "But how (said she) could so great a General be abandoned?"—"Oh! Madam, (said the Bishop,) do not you know what a brimstone of a wife he had?"

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The following curious letter (addressed from one Quaker to another) is copied from the Rev. Dr. Markham's last pamphlet, called "More Truth for the Seekers:"

"*Friend Aminadab,*

"I desire that thou wilt go from "me to one of those sinful men "in the flesh, called attornies; "and, after duly communing with "him, see that he taketh out an "instrument with a seal fixed "thereunto, by means whereof "we may seize the outward tabernacle of Obadiah Prim, and "bring him before the lamb's-"skin men at Westminster. And "so I rest thy Friend in the light,

"TIMOTHY STEADY."

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THE QUID PRO QUO.

AN EPIGRAMMATIC TALE.

At Lancaster once, for the rhyme's sake, Lan-Caster,
The postman was rais'd to the post of post-master;
When an old paper-maker, of envy brim-full,
Though as empty as air was his own paper scull,
To the post-house in haste went, a bower and scraper,
Requesting to furnish the office with paper.
"For your Worship," says he, "now "you're got a great man,
"Should employ all your neighbours as "much as you can;
"By which you'll prevent them to scoff "and to flout,
"Because, t'other day, you took letters "about;
"And you need not be fearful of any one's "mocks,
"That clubb'd half-a crown for your last "Christmas box.
"So, now, as I am one that's resolv'd to "defend you,
"You'll order, what sort and what size I "shall send you:
"As for choice, I've such plenty, you "need never scant,
"Tho' *post*, *pot*, and *fool's cap* is all you "can want,"

"Thanks,

"Thanks, my very good friend," says the
"post-master, smiling,
"But I stand in no dread of a blockhead's
"reviling.
"Men of merit and sense, when they see
"merit rise,
"Behold its promotion with unjaundic'd
"eyes:
"So,—for *post*, as I'm pleas'd with the
"*post* I have got,
"Why, you see there's no chance of my
"going to *pot*,
"And the *fool's cap*, of course, must re-
"main your own lot."

BRUSH.

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## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

### CRICKET MATCHES.

A Grand match of cricket was played last month at Colchester, between several officers of the 22d regiment of foot, and an equal number of the West Suffolk Militia, for Five Hundred Guineas a-side: after a very severe contest, victory declared in favour of the gentlemen of the 22d regiment. The bets depending upon the issue of this match amounted to a very considerable sum.

On Monday and Tuesday, July 2 and 3, was played a grand match of cricket, in Lord's Ground, Mary-le-bone, between eleven noblemen and gentlemen of the Mary-le-bone Club, against twenty-two gentlemen of Highgate and Hampstead, for One Thousand Guineas a-side, which was won by the former.

A match of cricket was played last month, on Uxbridge Moor, between Mr. Grainger alias Dottororum Pimento, and Mr. Birmingham, against Mr. Golding, and Mr. Cowdery, alias Samuel Sibley, for One Hundred Guineas a-side, when it terminated in favour of the latter, who beat them in one innings.

At a little *quiet* party at quadrille, in the neighbourhood of Marybone a few nights ago, a *spirited* lady told her antagonist (who managed the *pool*), that she was *fishing* in *troubled waters*, and insisted upon her relinquishing those which stuck to her fingers. High words led to an attack on each other's *head dress*; but fortunately their wigs were *exchanged* without any other damage than the loss of a little *powder*. Their seconds interfered, and the affair, as well as the wigs, was amicably adjusted.

On the 23d ult. some fishermen at the Black Rock near the Troon, brought on shore a shark of considerable magnitude, and pretty lively, but unable to make any resistance on the sandy beach. About two hours after, a gentleman (who had seen it when taken) went again to view the animal, when, observing its belly to be of an uncommon bigness, and in a state of agitation, he took a knife and ripped it open, and, to his astonishment, found therein, nineteen young sharks, about a foot in length, and all alive.

Last month, a person of Chesterle-street, in riding at full gallop upon the new bridge over the Wear, near Lambton Hall, drove the chest of his horse against the battlement, and by the force of the shock was thrown over. He fell thirty-two feet perpendicular, and alighted upon some stones, but miraculously escaped without hurt.

About the beginning of the present month, Mr. Anscomb, farmer at

at Bolney, took eighteen partridges eggs from a neſt and placed them under a hen that ſet upon ten eggs. The hen has ſince hatched them all, and has now a brood of twenty-eight chickens and partridges to nurter and rear.

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Laſt month a neſt of young blackbirds was taken by a child at the public-houſe on Tichborn Down, near Alresford, four of which were of the uſual colour, and one *milk white*.

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THE SWALLOW SWALLOWED; OR, A BIRD CAUGHT BY A FISH.

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One day this month, in a pond near Lewes, in Suſſex, a pike, in appearance about a foot long, was ſeen to ſeize and gradually gorge a ſwallow, (probably one of the webb'd-footed kind) as it was wantoning on the ſurface of the water. The above is an indubitable fact, as witneſſed and related to us, by a clergyman, whoſe veracity cannot be diſputed, and on whoſe authority we feel a pleaſure in recording this piſcatory anecdote.

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Mr. Lawrence, of the Lion Inn, in Shrewſbury, in September 1784, purchaſed a grey horſe, then five years old, to run in the mail coach; and this excellent animal, though now nineteen years old, continues to perform this ſevere duty ſix days every week with wonderful ſpirit and activity. From a calculation it appears, that between September 1784, and September 1797, he has actually travelled with this vehicle upwards of ſeventy-ſeven thouſand miles. It would be no reflection on Mr. L.'s humanity were he to permit this old ſervant to retire upon a *penſion*.

ARCHERY.

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The ſilver cup, given by the town of Edinburgh, was ſhot for this year in the Meadow Park, by the Royal Company of Archers, and won by Thomas Hay, Eſq. Surgeon.

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MR. JENNENS'S PROPERTY.

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A very inaccurate ſtatement of the late Mr. Jennens's property having appeared in all the daily papers, we publiſh the following, which may be depended on:

CAPITAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| South Sea Stock - | 30,000 |
| Ditto New ditto - | 30,000 |
| Ditto Old ditto - | 40,000 |
| India Stock - | 23,890 |
| Conſols 3 per Cents. | 50,000 |
| Ditto ditto his Mother's | 10,000 |
| Bank Stock - | 35,000 |
| Five per Cent. ditto | 30,000 |
| Four ditto ditto - | 24,000 |
| Reduced Annuities | 50,000 |
| Long ditto - | 2,000 |
| Account at the Bank - | 57,719 |
| Ditto at Child and Co.'s | 6,000 |
| Ditto at Hoare's | 17,800 |
| Ditto at Stephenſon's | 19,000 |
| Ditto at Goſling's | 7,100 |
| In London Aſſurance Office 400 Shares. | |
| New River Concern | |
| On Mortgage - | 200,000 |
| Landed Eſtate, per ann. | 8,000 |

INTEREST IN ARREARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| South Sea Stock - | 8,725 |
| Ditto New Ditto - | 7,650 |
| Ditto Old Ditto - | 9,600 |
| India Stock - | 18,576 |
| Conſols 3 per Cents. | 17,250 |
| Ditto ditto his Mother's | 5,450 |
| Bank Stock - | 19,600 |
| Five per Cent. ditto | 17,250 |
| Four ditto ditto - | 11,520 |
| Reduced Annuities | 16,800 |
| Long ditto - | 22,000 |

Due

| | |
|---|---|
| Due upon 400 Shares in London Aſſurance Office | 3,400 |
| Dividend due on the New River Concern | 5,000 |
| Intereſt due on Mortgage | |
| Rent due on Landed Eſtate | |

Mr. Jennens had not drawn a draft on the Bank for the laſt fourteen years; and died aged 98.

The moſt material ſufferers by the late Mr. Jennens's dying without a will, are the Hanmer family of Bettesfield-park, in Flintſhire, and Holbrook-hall, in Suffolk, and through which connection the heir at law, Mr. Curzon, ſucceeds to his real eſtate, and Mr. Lygon to one half of his perſonals with Lady Andover, from the Finches. Mr. Jennens's own aunt was mother to William Hanmer, Eſq. of the Fenns, who married his firſt couſin, Miſs Jennens, of Gopſall, by whom he had a daughter, which daughter married to Aſheton, now Lord Curzon, by whom he had a ſon, lately dead, who married Lady Charlotte Howe, daughter of Lord Howe, and has left an infant ſon who is heir to all his landed property. William Hanmer, Eſq. above-mentioned, was the firſt couſin of the late Sir Walden Hanmer, of Bettlesfield and the Fenns; and his deſcendants, particularly that part of it reſiding in Suffolk, have moſt certainly been in the greateſt habits of friendſhip with Mr. Jennens, perhaps more ſo than any other upon earth; thus his moſt incalculable wealth merges into three individuals poſſeſſing previous fortunes almoſt immenſe.

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TRABRAX RACES, COUNTY OF FORFAR.

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On Thurſday the 28th of June the following races were run at Trabrax. They were inſtituted by Colonel Fotheringham, of Powrie, on occaſion of an annual fair lately eſtabliſhed at that place.

Firſt Race.—A Cavalry Saddle and Bridle, value 3l. Three heats of a mile out and home.

It was won by George Smith, of Seggieden, riding his own cheſnut mare Swift, bred on the Barony, againſt William Fleming, who rode his own cheſnut gelding, and Robert Sturrock, riding his own bay mare. Swift diſtanced the other two the firſt heat.

Second Race.—A Saddle and Bridle. One heat of a mile out and in; won by John Smith, riding his own brown mare, againſt —— Wilſon, on his own brown gelding.

Third Race, for a Whip and Spurs.—Won by —— Critchton of Stanbridge, riding his own cheſnut gelding, Thin. This race afforded excellent ſport, ſome of the gentlemen in the field having obligingly preſented themſelves as candidates for the prize, which was by this means warmly contended for.

The horſe races were followed by foot races, to the great entertainment of the company.

1. A female race for a Shift, given by the Lady of the Manor.

2. A ditto, for a red Petticoat, given by Mr. Dallas.

3. A ditto, for a pair of Shoes and Stockings, given by Mr. Ochterloney.

4. A male race for a Pair of Shoes, given by Colonel Fotheringham, Lord of the Manor.

5. A ditto, for a Pair of Shoes given by Mr. Dempſter.

The evening concluded with an elegant ball and ſupper at the Manſion-houſe.

There was an excellent ſhew of fine black cattle at this new fair; 300l. and 400l. was offered and refuſed

fused for single parcels of cattle, the property of individual dealers.

MENAGERIE, EXETER-CHANGE.

A large Royal Bengal Tyger and Tygress, were put together the 20th of February last, and on the 4th of June, the Keeper approaching the den of the Tygress, to his great surprise found three fine young cubs, an instance of which was never before known in this country in the age or memory of man. They are very beautiful animals. The dam suckles them, and is exceedingly fond of them.

All the wild beasts which the French have picked up in the course of their conquests, were to make their triumphal entry into Paris on the 14th of July. Though they had previously arrived, it was *incog.* On Saturday the 21st of July, they were to be ushered in with all the respect due to their rank of elephants, bears, lions, and with every mark of (in the diplomatique phrase) *high consideration.*

SCOTLAND.

A Correspondent writes as follows:—In consequence of having observed in the Edinburgh Courant an article, mentioning that the Sportsmen are abridged of their customary diversions, by almost all the horses being affected by a glandular complaint, I am induced to send you the following receipt, published some time since by the War and Domain Chamber at Magdebourg; as effectual in the cure of that infectious distemper which raged with great fury among the horses and horned cattle in Thuringia, Erfurth, and other parts of Saxony, attended with symptoms similar to those described to be shown by the horses at present distempered in Scotland.

Take eight pounds each of allum, coriander seed, and the herb called chamelion, or corlina, and one pound of black cummin seed; and having reduced the whole to powder, mix them with one pound of chimney soot, and two measures of salt. To a full grown beast, give a common table spoonful at a time, with some sour leaven dough, and something luke-warm. You must not give them any thing cold to drink, nor any cold greens to eat, and must keep the cattle warm, separating the distempered from the sound. Give them no strong liquor, which has been observed to make them worse.

OLD BAILEY, FRIDAY, JULY 6.

Thomas Niblett, who had surrendered himself for trial, was indicted for the wilful murder of William Turner, in a field near Mile End, on the 12th of March last. It appeared in evidence that some differences having existed between the prisoner and the deceased, they met to decide them by a boxing match, and it was with reluctance that the prisoner consented to fight; in the battle Turner broke a blood vessel, which killed him. The prisoner was found guilty of manslaughter.

In the above case of Niblett, the authority of Lord Chief Justice Hale and Mr. Justice Potter was cited by the Court, for the purpose of shewing, that if persons met expressly in pursuance of a previous agreement to fight, the principals and accessaries were all guilty of murder; but if they fought accidentally, in consequence of an unforeseen and sudden quarrel, the death of either parties would, in that case, subject them to the penalty of manslaughter.

# POETRY

## THE HIGH COURT OF DIANA.

### DESCRIPTION OF A COUNTRY BALL AND RACE.

BRITANNIA ſcarcely owns a town ſo ſmall,
As not to boaſt its periodic ball,
Where, when full orb'd Diana pours her light,
And gilds the darkneſs of the wintry night;
The village beaux and belles their hours employ
In the full ſwing of faſhionable joy.
Aſide the unfiniſh'd handkerchief is thrown,
And the fair ſemptreſs now adjuſts her own;
Th' apothecary quits th' unpounded pill,
Even the attorney quits his venal quill;
And, as his eyes the ſprightly dance behold,
Forgets to drain the widow's purſe of gold.
To theſe 'tis joy.—But even the courtly train,
Anxious the dregs of pleaſure's bowl to drain,
When fully ſated with each ſplendid ſhow
That elegance and grandeur can beſtow,
To rural ſolitude they fly, will there
This faint reflection of amuſement ſhare.
When from Southampton's or from Brighton's ſhore,
Which charm'd when London's revelry was o'er,
The fading beauty of autumnal hours,
Recalls the ſportſman to his native bowers,
To tell his neighbours all the toils of ſtate,
Recount of public cares the enormous weight,
And how he ſlumber'd thro' the long debate.
His wife and daughters quit the gothic hall,
To taſte the raptures of the ruſtic ball.
The high-born miſſes, inſolent and vain,
Scorn while they mingle with the hom[ely] train,
Still at the top, in ſpite of order ſtand,
And hardly touch a mean plebeian hand;
While Madam, eager 'mid the card-room's ſtrife,
Inſults the lawyer's and the curate's wife;
Now ſmiles contemptuous, now with anger burns,
And domineers, and ſcolds, and cheats by turns;
Pleas'd on the village gentry to retort
Slights ſhe receives from dutcheſſes at court.

But what are theſe, by ſtarts alone purſu'd
Theſe partial errors of the moon? when view'd
By that aſſemblage of each ruſtic grace,
That cynoſure of joy, a country race;
Where, with fatigue, and dulneſs in her train,
Provincial pleaſure holds her proudeſt reign!
O that my muſe in equal verſe could tell
Each varied object which ſhe knows ſo well!
The crowded ordinary's loud repaſt,
The frequent bumper ſwallow'd down in haſte,
The rattling carriage driven with drunken ſpeed,
The bawling hawker, and the reſtive ſteed;
The proffer'd bet with interjection ſtrong,
And the ſhrill ſqualliŋgs of the female throng;
The ſounding hoof, the whip's coercive ſound,
As the fleet courſers ſtretch along the ground,

When

When the repeated oath and menace loud
Warn from the listed course the pressing crowd;
The various horrors of the narrow lane,
As the promiscuous heaps the town regain,
Where coaches, waggons, horses, footmen, all
Rush eager to the alehouse, or the ball.
The fragrant toilet of the crowded room,
The stable and the kitchen's mix'd perfume;
The minuet's sober note till midnight drawn
The gayer dance beyond the hour of dawn,
While the vex'd gamester at his rubber hears
The eternal time still droning in his ears
The supper, circling toast, and choral lay,
Protracted far into the solid day.
The interrupted sleep, till noon again
Rouse to the early feast the drowsy train.
And to the bev'rage of the Indian weed,
The smoaking haunch and mantling bowl succeed—
Is this amusement? Ask the county knight,
Press'd into pleasure in his own despite,
Who, quitting all the placid joys of home
For seven months session in St. Stephen's dome,
Compell'd each office of fatigue to share,
And every quarter fill the quorum's chair,
Must all these mingled forms of mirth partake,
Drink, dance, and gamble for his country's sake.
Ask him, if days in dull committees spent,
Or sleepless nights to oratory lent,
Tho' litigation waste the morning hours,
Or fancy crown the eve with eastern flowers;
Ask him, if months that toils like these employ,
Are half so hard as this oppressive joy.

## NIGHT.—SONNET.

NOW o'er the landscape deepen'd shades prevail,
A brighten'd glow yet streaks the western sky,
The flitting bats in playsome gambols fly,
And sport in circles on the bouyant gale.

The darksome objects from the view conceal'd,
Give scope to fancy's imagery dream,
Alone the beacon's solitary gleam,
Is at a distance to the eye reveal'd.
The birds of night from ivy'd ruins shriek,
And house-dog's bark is borne upon the breeze,
Which in low murmurs shiv'ring thro' the trees,
With sweeping gusts does on the stillness break.
The twinkling lights at intervals are seen,
As from the village cottages they stream.

E. M.

## LINES
### ON SHOOTING THE SEA FOWL.

THE youthful shot unskill'd to strike at wing,
Seeks out the tardiest gull amid the ring;
And, whilst around with screams they circling fly,
The fairest bird arrests his eager eye;
Their outspread wings their snowy breasts disclose,
And slowly sailing sundry marks expose:
Now soaring high their steady pinions ride,
Then sinking low in varied forms they glide;
The sun diversifies their spotless plumes,
Which at each turn a different hue assumes.
But see, the careful and unerring aim
Shall soon with blood the plumage white distain.
Now the dread balls with fleeting swiftness flies,
Hurling the sea fowl from the azure skies.
The clam'rous flocks bewailing skim around,
And mourn their partner flutt'ring on the ground.

E. M.

## THE FLOWING BOWL.

OF all heav'n gave to comfort man!
And cheer his drooping soul,
Shew me a blessing, he who can,
To top the flowing bowl.
When amorous Strephon dying swain,
Whose heart his Daphne stole,
Is jilted to relieve his pain,
He seeks the flowing bowl.

When husbands hear, in hopeless grief,
The knell begin to toll,
They mourn awhile, then, for relief,
They seek the flowing bowl.
The Tar, while swelling waves deform
Old ocean as they roll,
In spite of danger and the storm,
Puts round the flowing bowl.

The

The miner, who his devious way
Works like the purblind mole,
Still comfort for the loss of day
Finds in the flowing bowl,
It gives to poets Lyric wit;
To jesters to be droll;
Anacreon's-self had never writ
But for the flowing bowl.

Moisten your clay then sons of earth,
To Bacchus, in a shoal,
Come on, the volunteers of mirth,
And, by the flowing bowl,
Become immortal, be adored,
'Mongst gods your names enroll,
Olympus be the festive board,
Nectar the flowing bowl.

## THE WAY TO RULE A VILLAGE.

THAT village is perfectly under command,
When the *Justice* and *Rector* will go hand in hand;
Their power o'er the *peasant* can ne'er be shut out,
When jointly these two toss the tankard about.

But when it shall happen the two disagree,
Ill nature retorts, and returns you may see;
The peasants, alarm'd, will begin to take sides,
The plague becomes pow'rful—the village divides.

Then take this advice—you no farther need seek,
Let the 'Squire and the Parson get drunk once a week:
When into their breast they've transported the barrel,
Let the Priest and the Magistrate then shun a quarrel.

A Rector of pride, and a Justice of Peace,
With sentiments high—they could ne'er coalesce,
Met point-blank together, one day on the road,
Though the ground each detested the other had trod.

" So, Sir," says the Justice, " you ride " a fine horse,
" Won't follow your Master, who rode " something worse;
" For he, though divine, on a Jack Ass we " view,
" Methinks the same animal might have " serv'd you."
" I own," says the Parson, " your judg- " ment is good,
" Like our Saviour, I'd ride on an Ass, if " I cou'd:
" But none I can purchase—so riding must " cease,
" Because ev'ry Ass is a Justice of Peace."

*Birmingham, June* 18, 1798. W. HUTTON.

## TO A YOUNG ASS.

IT'S MOTHER BEING TETHERED NEAR IT.

*By S. T. Coleridge.*

POOR little Foal of an oppressed race!
I love the languid patience of thy face;
And oft with gentle hand I gave thee bread,
And clap thy ragged coat, and pat thy head.
But what thy dulled spirits hath dismay'd,
That never thou dost sport along the glade?
And (most unlike the nature of things young)
That earth-ward still thy moveless head is hung?
Do thy prophetic fears anticipate,
Meek child of misery! thy future fate?—
The starving meal, and all the thousand aches
Which patient merit of th' unworthy takes?
Or is thy sad heart thrill'd with filial pain
To see thy wretched mother's shorten'd chain?
And truly, very piteous is *her* lot—
Chain'd to a log, within a narrow spot,
Where the close-eaten grass is scarcely seen,
While sweet around her waves the tempting green!
Poor Ass! thy master should have learnt to shew
Pity—best taught by fellowship of woe!
For much I fear me, that *he* lives, like thee,
Half-famish'd in a land of luxury!
How *askingly* it's footsteps hither bend!
It seems to say, " And have I then *one* friend?"
Innocent foal! thou poor despis'd forlorn!
I hail thee brother—spite of the fool's scorn!
And fain would take thee with me, in the dell
Of peace and mild equality to dwell,
Where toil shall call the charmer health his bride,
And laughter tickle plenty's ribless side!
How thou would'st toss thy heels in gamesome play,
And frisk about, as lamb or kitten gay!
Yea! and more musically sweet to me
Thy dissonant harsh bray of joy would be

Than

Than warbled melodies that sooth to rest
The aching of pale fashion's vacant breast!

## ON CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

FROM COWPER'S TASK.

I Would not enter on my list of friends
(Tho' grac'd with polish'd manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm;
An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at evening in the public path;
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.
The creeping vermin, loathsome to the sight,
And charg'd perhaps with venom, that intrudes,
A visitor unwelcome, into scenes
Sacred to neatness and repose, th' alcove,
The chamber, or refectory, may die:
A necessary act incurs no blame.
Not so, when held within their proper bounds,
And guiltless of offence, they range the air,
Or take their pastime in the spacious field:
There they are privileg'd; and he that hunts
Or harms them there, is guilty of a wrong,
Disturbs th' economy of nature's realm,
Who, when she form'd, design'd them an abode.
The sum is this: if man's convenience, health,
Or safety interfere, his rights and claims
Are paramount, and must extinguish theirs.
Else they are all—the meanest things that are,
As free to live, and to enjoy that life,
As God was free to form them at the first,
Who, in his sov'reign wisdom form'd them all.
Ye therefore who love mercy, teach your sons
To love it too.

## EPIGRAM.

MUTATIS MUTANDIS.

A Barber in a borough town, it seems,
Had voted for *Sir John* against *Sir James*,
*Sir James*, in angry mood, took Suds aside;
"Don't you remember shaving me?" he cry'd—
"Five pieces for five minutes work I gave;
"And does not one good turn another "crave?"
"Yea," quoth the barber, and his fingers smack'd,
"I grant the doctrine, and admit the "fact:
"*Sir John*, on the same score, paid the "same price:
"But took two shavings—and of course "*paid twice.*"

## FOR THE SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,

THE following Copy of Verses were written during the late hot weather. "*currente* calamo" et (I may add) *capite*. The coldest critic must *warmly* admire them. I am, your's,

L.

The sun pours down his full meridian beams,
And greasy sweat through fleshy furrows stream,:
The open'd shirt of ploughman stretch'd to rest,
Crimson'd with heat, now shews his shaggy breast;
Near him reclines the buxom blowsy belle,
Whose panting bosom heaves in full-orb'd swell
O'er stays unlac'd—With tongue dry, broad, and red
The gasping bull dog droops his pond'rous head:
The horse with restless kick his harness strains,
While sties' probosces pierce his throbbing veins:
With out-stretch'd nostrils bulls of bulky beef
Midway in marshes seek a wet relief:
With ceaseless buz the whirring insects fly
Between the brown-parch'd earth and red-hot sky:
High on the surface gasp the scaly brood,
While vapours thick from boiling lakes exsude:
The grove no longer waves, but, baked with heat,
Affords an oven—not a cool retreat.
All nature gasps ———
Till evening mild, the dewy-finger'd wench,
Kindly descends the blazing air to quench.

*May* 26, 1798. L.